

The Bismarck Tribune.

VOL. VIII.

BISMARCK D. T., FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1881.

NO 42

TELEGRAPH TO TRIBUNE

GENERAL MANAGER SARGENT OF THE N. P. RESIGNS.

Judge Barnes Not to be Re-Appointed
Angus Cameron Fills Carpenter's Shoes—Washington
Democrat Figuring
(Special Dispatch to The Tribune.)

SARGENT RESIGNS.
ST. PAUL, March 11.—The resignation of General Manager H. E. Sargent is announced this morning. The reasons for it are said to be that certain obstacles placed in the way of the development of his plans were such that he could not, in justice to himself, be expected to stand up under them. Mr. Sargent's action is greatly regretted here.

JUDGE BARNES DEFEATED.
WASHINGTON, March 11.—Judge Barnes said to a correspondent yesterday that he had had a long interview with the president, to whom he presented a numerous signed petition for his appointment to the supreme bench of Dakota, but the president had already decided to appoint Judge Hudson. Judge Barnes is greatly disappointed.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.
WASHINGTON, March 11.—The general caucus on the senate organization agreed upon the committees yesterday. Sherman is conspicuous by his absence from the committee on finance. The republicans will delay agreement to the committees as long as possible, and it is probable that the democrats will not keep control of the senate long.

The application of the banks to get back their withdrawn circulation is yet undecided, but Secretary Windom will probably decide today.

WINDOM'S SUCCESSOR.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 11.—Gov Pillsbury has not yet intimated who his choice for Windom's successor will be, but the opinion gaining ground is that Edgerton will be the man. Gordon E. Cole has the greatest number of favorable opinions from the people of the state but some personal disagreements are said to stand in his way. Gen. Baker is also somewhat spoken of. Dunnell's chances are poor. A large delegation of his friends waited on the governor yesterday and were quietly informed that Mr. Dunnell was the only man to whom any opposition had been made and the delegation left wiser and sadder.

CARPENTER'S SUCCESSOR.

MILWAUKEE, March 11.—Angus Cameron was elected United States senator in Carpenter's place yesterday.

BUSTED BUTTER MAN.

CHICAGO, March 11.—G. E. Gouch, butter and cheese exporter, failed in consequence of the action of the British government in rejecting all Ole Margarine butter.

THE YOUNG SECRETARY.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Secretary Lincoln took charge of his war portfolio yesterday.

THE WALKING MATCH.

CHICAGO, March 11.—Rowell has withdrawn from the walking contest. In the square heel and toe match Vaughn leads O'Leary by ten miles.

A TELEGRAPH OPERATOR LOST.

DEADWOOD, D. T., March 11.—It is reported here that Maken, the operator at the Little Missouri station on the military telegraph line, is lost. He started out on a repairing trip about fifteen days ago and has not been heard of since.

Blocked Mail.

At this writing (Thursday) no mails have been received from east or south of St. Paul for a week. At Milwaukee, even there was no arrival or departure of trains for five days; and at Yankton none for two weeks; at Fort Pierre none for forty days. These delays were generally from the same causes that produced them on the North Pacific last winter. The snow melting caused ice to form about the track to such an extent that it had to be dug away with picks. This difficulty was guarded against on the North Pacific this winter and as a result there has been no blockade on the Dakota division of the North Pacific, although the winter has been the severest known since the settlement of the country. Several delays of a few hours each have occurred on the Minnesota division and two trains have been suspended on the Dakota division, because of delays on the other end. During the great blockade east trains have run regularly between Bismarck and St. Paul, bringing the frontier news from all news centers, but no mail excepting from St. Paul and points along the North Pacific. The telegraph reports the adjournment of the legislature and that the northern members started for home via Chicago and Omaha. This time all roads suffered, but the Chicago & Northwestern got its lines open first.

Do You Use Water?

Mr. A. Robidoux wishes the people to know that he has added increased facilities to his line of water wagons, and has secured a faithful general superintendent in Tom Gandy. Water will be left promptly at any place in the city.

POOL TOURNAMENT.

What Right Men Can do with Cue, Chalk, Table and 15 Balls.

Since Monday evening the match games of the fifteen ball pool tournament have been in progress at the Sheridan House, the last game being played yesterday. The contestants were Messrs. S. H. Emerson, R. White, Geo. Reed, J. M. Carnahan, W. B. Bell, M. H. Jewell, A. T. Bigelow and W. S. Kenney. Three games each were played, making eighty-four games all told. Each player was obliged to call each shot and eight balls won the game. The contest throughout was animated and close. After the first six games pool buyers were anxious to take Emerson as first choice, but White found many backers as second and bets on the two against the field were liberal. As game after game was played, however, pool selling began to lag, no one being desirous of betting against Mr. Emerson. Out of the twenty-one games each man had to play, Mr. Emerson won 17, followed by White with 14, Reed, 12; Carnahan, 11; Bell, 10; Jewell, 7; Bigelow, 7; Kenney 6. The first prize, \$5, was thus awarded to Mr. Emerson, and the second, \$3, to Mr. White. Mr. H. W. Parkhurst was selected referee and scorer, and at the end of the tournament a vote of thanks was tendered that gentleman for the admirable manner in which he had performed his duties. A tabular statement has been prepared, showing the games won, balls missed by each player, number of winnings, etc., which will appear next week, together with other mention of interesting features of the tournament. Another series of games will be played soon for the champion cue, and as several of the above players are about evenly matched the tournament will prove interesting.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

The 17th of March is to be Duly Celebrated.

Next Thursday will be a gala day for the Irish residents of Bismarck and Burleigh county. Arrangements have been made for a grand parade, and in the evening a meeting will be held at the city hall, and several prominent speakers have been earnestly invited to attend, among them Col. Lounsbury, John A. Stoyell, Rev. J. M. Bull, Rev. J. G. Miller, Geo. P. Flannery, J. K. Wetherby, John C. Ireland, D. O. Preston, Dr. Bentley, Rev. Father Williams, Dr. Slaughter, Dr. Porter, and others. The committee extend an earnest invitation to everyone to be present. A grand ball will be given immediately after the meeting, at the Merchants Hotel, the admission to which is only \$1. Supper will be served by Gus Forster, and first class music will be in attendance. The funds derived from the event will help swell the purse of the land league, a worthy association striving to appease the wants of the suffering and distressed of Ireland.

Small-Pox.

Small-pox is raging in Southern Dakota and Iowa, but it is not likely to reach North Dakota, although several cases have been reported on the extension. If it should break out here a correspondent of the Stockton (Cal.) Herald offers the following recipe: "I herewith append a receipt, which has to my knowledge, been used in hundreds of cases. It will cure the small-pox though the pittings are filling. When Jenner discovered cow pox in England, the world of science hurled an avalanche of fame upon his head, but in the world, that of Paris, published this receipt as a panacea for small-pox, it passed unheeded. It is as unfailing as fate, and conquers in every instance. It is harmless when taken by a well person. It will also cure scarlet fever. Here is the receipt as I have used it, and cured my children of scarlet fever; here it is as I have used it for small-pox: when learned physicians said the patient must die, it cured: 'Sulphate of zinc, one grain; foxglove (digitalis), one grain; half a tablespoonful of sugar; mixed with two tablespoonfuls of water. When thoroughly mixed, add four ounces of water. Take a spoonful every hour. Either disease will disappear in twelve hours. For a child smaller doses, according to their age. If counties would compel their physicians to use this there would be no need of pest houses. If you value advice and experience, use this for that terrible disease.'

Delicate Tints.

The Sheridan House is undergoing a complete renovation. Carpenters, painters, frescoers, calciminers and upholsterers are at work in all parts of the building. The ceilings of most of the rooms are being painted a glossy white, while the walls are of such delicate tints as pale green, peach and rose. New carpets throughout the house, call bells, etc., will place this house still another round above any other in the territory. Mr. Bly does summering by halves and if he travel this addition, putting a good front on Main street. Nothing would so materially benefit the appearance of Main street as this latter move.

The Planets' Jamboree.

Mansill's almanac for 1881, which makes a specialty of the positions of the planets and their effect upon the weather, has been received. About November 7th the great circus among the planets commenced, and there is comfort in the thought that if the old thing goes to pieces it will be before congress meets again. Mansill, however, seems to think that while the seasons this year will be rather stormy at times, they will be reasonably favorable, the greatest atmospheric disturbances occurring after the season of planting and harvesting has passed. The interesting book of which we speak is published at Rock Island Ill.; price, 25 cents.

LAND NOTES.

Surveys Taken by a "Tribune" Reporter During the Past Week.

There will be no more foolishness in holding pre-emptions. The country can't afford it. The boys who think a final receipt from the U. S. land office is good enough title, are liable to find out differently. The secretary of the Interior has recently decided that "in all cases of purchases of pre-empted lands before the issuance of patents applied for, the purchaser must apply for the patent before the purchase of a pre-emptor before patent, and that such purchasers must abide by the disposition of the cases by their office (the general land office) or this department, that they take no better title (than the general land office) and the department have full authority to cancel pre-emption entries for invalidity or fraud. It follows that the benefits of the doctrine of the bona fide purchaser can only be sought and applied in the courts. Pre-emptors are not free from contest in the land department of the government until their patents are issued.

James Peoples has taken a pre-emption on section 28, adjoining Mandan. Cantwell relinquished his tree claim for James' benefit.

James Kervin and Patrick Byrne advertise they will make final proof on their pre-emption in section 4—128-79.

Jeremiah Sullivan advertises that he will make final proof on his declaratory statement in section 18—138-78.

Daniel McCarthy has entered the tree claim in 26, this township, so long held by the heirs of Chas. McCarthy.

Emil Schiffer has relinquished his homestead in section 28—139-79 and W. L. Brauerd has taken it.

W. B. Hilliard, on section 20, 17th Siding, (Clarke) has taken his pre-emption into a homestead.

Arnold Griffin has initiated a contest against John M. Underwood's tree claim near Mandan.

Edward Rickard advertises his intention to make final proof on his claim in 26—140-80.

Fuller, late of the Sheridan House, has caught on to his pre-emption south of Clarke.

Wm. H. Mercer has a brother coming out April 1st, to take up land.

Geo. W. Elder has taken Forster's homestead, north of town.

Alphonso Boley has made a homestead out of his timber claim.

Wm. Kellogg has taken a pre-emption near Troy farm.

LAND LEAGUES.

They Meet at City Hall and Pass Important Resolutions.

The Bismarck Land League held another meeting Saturday evening at City Hall, vice-president Col. Wm. Thompson presiding. Eighteen new members joined. Nineteen dollars were collected for the league fund. The meeting was addressed by Col. Thompson, James A. Emmons, M. T. O'Connor and Wm. Gleason. The League is now in good working order and all sympathizers with a good cause will attend these meetings. The next regular meeting will be held March 13th at City Hall at 8 o'clock p.m. The following resolutions were adopted at the last meeting:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of the league that a national convention, composed of one delegate from all the leagues of the United States, should be called to meet at the city of Chicago, on or before January next, to consider what steps should be taken by the League of the United States to secure for the people of Ireland the relief asked for in every part of the world, and to what steps should be taken by the League of the United States, to secure the immediate release of the Patriot Michael Davitt, who is now suffering imprisonment in England for having raised his patriotic voice in advocacy of the rights of this oppressed and wronged countrymen, and be it

Resolved, That Hon. P. R. Smith, P. P. Malloy and M. P. Slattery be appointed a committee to forward this resolution to the Irish World, and request that paper to ask the League throughout the United States to take the necessary steps to bring about the objects of this resolution.

Minnesota Blockade.

The Minneapolis Tribune says of the recent snow blockade east: "Between Minneapolis and La Crosse, and between Milwaukee and Chicago, yesterday afternoon the Milwaukee & St. Paul company had open roads; but out of all its four thousand miles of road the company had not one other unbroken stretch of a hundred miles in operation. The Iowa and Southern Minnesota divisions were closed, and across Wisconsin the storm still prevailed, so that no effort could be made to open the roads between Prairie du Chien and Milwaukee and between La Crosse and Milwaukee. This company had no through trains yesterday, and may have none today."

Found at Last.

It has been argued by some that in the course of fifteen or twenty years the wood supply will be exhausted, and the subject of how to utilize lignite coal, which is very abundant in this section, has already been agitated. Mr. E. H. Bly studied the matter and conceived the principle on which a grate should be made to burn native coal economically in cook stoves and ranges. He advised the Northwestern Stove works of Minneapolis, and that institution immediately proceeded to put in the kind of grates which Mr. Bly recommended. These stoves can now be seen at D. I. Bailey's hardware store, this city. They are warranted to burn "Baby Mine" coal in excellent manner, and to be immensely more economical.

New Millinery Goods.

Mrs. W. N. Ives will receive an unusually large and fine stock of spring millinery goods in a few days, embracing all of the latest novelties of the trade.

THOROUGHBRED SPORTS.

What Dennis Hannafin Calls "Playing the Limit."

If there is anything in the world that delights the soul of Dennis Hannafin it is a thoroughbred. In a war, Grant was a thoroughbred; in politics John Kelly would cheerfully be given that rank, while Tilden, who got lame and gave up a contest fairly won, at best would be considered a bronco. Marc Anthony, of the old time, who stole and squandered eight hundred million of the people's money, was a thoroughbred; boss Shepherd and Boss Tweed would almost certainly rank in the estimation of Dennis, while the ordinary defaulting bank presidents would be considered a mere bronco. California, it is said, gave a single supper that cost him \$400,000, and Esopas paid \$100,000 for a single dish, and Julius gave the friend who pleased him \$3,000,000 in a single check. The feast of the bible, it will be remembered, went into the by ways and hedges and brought in the lame and the blind to attend his feast, ignored by the rich. These were all thoroughbreds, but none were more magnificent in their operations than Denny would be if opportunity and occasion should meet him with a full exchequer. Though Denny tires of Bismarck at times and pines for the "can-yons" of New York or the "clam bakes" of Long Island, he still loves to wander or sit and ponder among the headstones placed to mark the graves of Bismarck's early thoroughbreds. For him the mound that marks the resting place of Jack O'Neil, is dearer than the company of most of the bronco sports of Bismarck's last history. Dennis loves to think of the past as well as hope for the future. Fond memory brings to view the ball at the Merchants Hotel, at Bismarck, where girls were hired to attend a ball which other girls failed to attend. The bill for servant girls was \$50; for broken glass and damaged furniture and fixtures, \$1,000. The story of Denny's tramps at a week's end, only known to him by the number of the chair they occupied, Whisky Jack and Old Rag Joe being prominent characters. Whether penniless or flush it is all the same to Denny. He will rush in a palacque or walk; take a wine bath or go unshowered; smoke fifty cent Havanas or a clay pipe; will eat the finest in the land or go hungry. There is no middle ground for Denny. He goes east soon and is liable to buy a railroad, a million dollar stock of goods, the Brooklyn Eagle or organize a regiment for co-operation with the land leagues. Whatever he does, however, will be done right royally and a committee of one, with Denny in the chair, will do it. He "plays the limit" to win, and scarcely ever fails.

GOD APPOINTMENT.

Secret of the Dakota Division Being Free from Blockade.

General manager Sargent exercised great judgment in the selection of Mr. D. R. Taylor as general superintendent of the Dakota division during the past winter. Under Mr. Taylor's direct supervision no delays of a serious nature have occurred. All trains have generally been on time, and when late the cause has been in the connections of the Minnesota roads. Especially clear from snow has been the west end of the division and the east end has suffered but little. The newspapers along the line have faithfully represented the true status of the road throughout the season with the exception of a Fargo paper which occasionally takes pride in giving the road a dig by manufacturing a blizzard report from Bismarck, where it is well known the weather has been exceptionally mild and pleasant. Last Sunday the thermometer reached 48 above and the average for the past ten days has been 32, yet on that day the Argus took occasion to publish what purported to be a dispatch from Bismarck, stating that it was snowing terribly and that there were drifts of snow from fifteen to twenty feet deep. The fact is that there has never been in the history of the road, such drifts at this end of the line and during the past ten days the weather has been warm that the snow has nearly all disappeared, while at Fargo there is eighteen inches on the level. Furthermore, the report in question never was wired from Bismarck, but was a forgery, gotten up to stab the North Pacific road and injure this section.

News Notes.

—Scotland railroads have been blocked with snow this winter.

—President Hayes' inaugural message was caught in full to all parts of Europe.

—Saturday last Pierre, South Dakota, received its first Chicago mail for forty days.

—It is stated that Senator Windom was not aware of his cabinet appointment until Friday night last.

—If the present rate of manufacturing lumber is continued the supply will be exhausted in twenty years.

—Last week the thermometer at Edmonston, 900 miles north of Fort Gary, registered sixty-three above.

—Robert Lincoln will be thirty-eight years of age on August. He was on Grant's staff in 1865 with rank of captain.

New Dining Hall.

Messrs. Marsh & Wakeman have noticed for some time that the dining hall of the Merchants was entirely too small to accommodate the crowd of people which stop at this house, but not until this week has this inconvenience manifested itself sufficiently strong to induce the application of a remedy. By the time the plasterers and carpenters get through with the new hall the Merchants can boast as fine a dining room as the most fastidious could desire.

JUVENILE JOVIALITY.

Young Misses and Masters who will soon Constitute Bismarck Society.

Miss Annie Williams, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. R. Williams, was seven years old on Wednesday, the 9th inst. An interesting party was given on the occasion, attended by Harry and Kittie Call, Bertie Coykendall, Kittie Davidson, Cora Strauss, Charley Flannery, Carrie and Alice Chance, Chas. Brien, Mary Barclay, Anna Whalen, Bertie and Queen Lambert, Willie Chance, Edith Wakeman, Eddie Ware, Fred Lounsbury, Judson Watson, Mamie and Anna Malloy, Artie Linn, Lucy Hollemback, Minnie Stoyell, Mabel Marsh, Georgie Glass, Fannie Dunn, Linda Cameron, Edna Falconer, Florence and Jennie Macnider, Blanche and Burleigh Van Etten, Minnie, Lilly and Milly Whitney, and Edith Glitschka. Regrets were sent by Marion Marston, Willie McLean and Mamie Slattery.

Among the presents were a gold ring from Freddie Lounsbury; a handsome pair of vases from Linda Cameron; another pair of vases from Charley Flannery; still another from Edna Falconer; and another from Edith Wakeman; Mabel Marsh; silver napkin ring, from Cora Strauss; a handsome box of stationery, from Minnie Stoyell; a bottle of perfume, from Fannie Dunn; a Russia leather work box, from Bertie Coykendall; a Sara Bernhardt tie, from Charley Brien; a silk muffler, from Bertie and Queen Lambert; a gold pin, from Jennie Macnider; a majolica jug, from Florence Cameron; a china cup and saucer, from Anna Whalen; a beautiful picture frame, from Blanche and Burleigh Van Etten; a Japanese jewelry casket, from Harry and Kittie Call; a pocketbook, from Georgie Glass; an autograph album, from Kittie Davidson; a sachet of confectionery, from Lucy Hollemback; a vase, from Mary Barclay; a beautiful image, from the Misses Whitney; a sachet of confectionery, from Edith Glitschka, and a handsome gold cross from Master Mike O'Shea.

PURELY PERSONAL.

Tom Mullen returned from the east Saturday night.

Bridge engineer Morrison is expected on to day's train.

Ed Barrett, the St. Paul Globe man, was in the city this week.

Tom Kurtz and Col. Bausenwein left for the front Sunday morning.

John I. Steen and W. B. Hilliard, of Clarke, were in the city this week.

Geo. H. Henning, the Fort Lincoln hair dresser, came over to see a city Monday.

Commissioner Gill and Robert Pontet of Mandan, came over to see the metropolis this week.

John Everard, the boss Minneapolis tailor, took several orders in this city this week.

Chas. H. Dixon, representing the spice house of John A. Berkey, St. Paul, is in the city this week.

Gen. Anderson, chief engineer of the North Pacific, arrived this week. Also Col. Clough, assistant.

Mat Laib came up from Minnesota this week to see his many Bismarck friends, returning Wednesday.

E. A. Brunsmann's band furnished the music for the dance at Mandan last night. He went over with a four-in-hand.

Col. Clough has gone out on the extension and chief engineer Anderson has gone back to Brainerd and St. Paul.

Mr. J. C. Barr was still at Coulson, Minn., yesterday, "waiting for the creek to run out," so that he can get to Bismarck.

A. A. Allard, W. L. Twitchell and J. W. Wright, of the North Pacific engineer corps, came up from below and went out west Wednesday.

H. F. Douglass and wife arrived from Washington Wednesday. Mrs. Douglass will remain in the city while her husband goes to Fort Yates.

Richard Relf's family, of Mandan, are at the Sheridan. Mr. Relf is building a residence at Brainerd, and the family came over from Mandan, fearing the break-up.

Henry Dion came in from Glendive this week. He reports some activity at that point but is inclined to think that Miles City is the point of the future, it already being a live town.

Pillen, who took Conductor Parker's place during the latter's illness, is again on the road, the master of a freight train.

Conductor Parker said Tuesday, "You are ten days ahead of Fargo. You are having extremely warm weather west of Jamestown, while at Fargo the wind is blowing cold from the south and there is still eighteen inches to two feet of snow on the average."

F. Jay Haynes, the photographer of Fargo, came up Tuesday night to see the river or break. He brings with him a complete outfit for taking instantaneous views of the river while in this mad and excited mood. These will be the first views of the kind ever taken.

Just a Little Proud.

THE TRIBUNE feels just a little proud because of its having editorially named the cabinet correctly in last Friday's issue, when St. Paul, Chicago and Fargo papers were unable to "call the turn" even at as late a date as Saturday and Sunday.

The entertainment at Raymond's Hall last evening was a signal success.

RISE OF THE MISSOURI

THE ICE GORGE BELOW FORT BUFORD BROKEN.

The Batchelor Safe but the Eclipse Probably Wrecked—The Sherman Safe—An Immense Rise Expected Soon.

(Special Dispatch to The Tribune.)

AT BUFORD.

FORT BUFORD, D. T., March 11.—The gorge in the river below this point broke yesterday and the river has fallen four feet and is still falling. It is thought that only the river below the mouth of the Yellowstone is broken and that the upper Missouri above Buford is still closed. Latest reports from the Batchelor indicate that she is in good condition, cut free from ice and made well fast to the shore. The weather is mild and the recent rise of twenty-three feet is unprecedented. Great fears are entertained for the safety of the Eclipse below this point. Nothing has been heard from her and as she was fast in the ice with no one but the watchman to look after her she has most likely gone to wreck.

AT STEVENSON.

FORT STEVENSON, D. T., March 11.—The river has risen to about seven feet, but is stationary this morning. When the gorge above breaks a great rise is anticipated. The Sherman is in good condition and Capt. Lingo has no fears whatever of her safety. Her engines are in working order and she is ready at any moment for action.

AT BISMARCK.

The river at this point has risen about five feet and all crossing with trains abandoned. The ice bridge has been taken up, the finishing touches put on the dyke and everything is in readiness for a great rise, which is feared will reach here in a day or two. The ice is rather weak owing to continued warm weather and the river will undoubtedly break in a few days. Should there be a twenty foot rise at this point Mandan will be five feet under water and the government and railroad warehouses at the landing will be washed away. The good sense of building the metropolis on the bench fifty feet above the river, can now be realized by those who have so often wondered why Bismarck was located a mile from the river. Rise or floods never can in any way effect Bismarck, while Mandan, being only fifteen feet above the Missouri and six feet above the Hart, must ever live in fear of the spring break up.

THE N. P. TRANSFER

and the transfer Union, at Point Pleasant are both in good condition, but still cannot be considered as absolutely safe. It is not yet known what effect the dyke will have on the current of the river, but this will not so materially effect the spring rise as that in June, when the frost is out of the banks, rendering them susceptible of easy washing. Those having hay in the bottom lands, have been actively engaged in hauling it out this week, and woolmen are also seeking the hills with their plunder. Last night an east wind brought a light fall of wet snow, which is feared will delay trains somewhat, but not serious. The storm extends all along the line. The weather is mild, however, and should the wind moderate, the snow will soon disappear.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Proceedings of their Last Meeting March 1st.

Bismarck, D. T., March 1, 1881.

The board of county commissioners met pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Chas. A. Galloway, chairman, and commissioner Frank Donnelly.

The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

On motion the following bills were allowed and ordered paid from the general fund of the county:

Pioneer Press sundry accounts \$73 00

P. Cusick's father's fees, Feb. 25 25 00

J. H. Galloway jurors fees 11 00

Jerry Duane jurors fees and board 10 00

March 1st, 1881 17 00

Bismarck Tribune publishing proceedings 20 00

" letter heads and envelopes 20 00

C. A. Galloway deputy sheriff fees 20 00

Alex. McKenzie boarding prisoners 10 00

March 1st 40 00

On motion the board adjourned sine die.

J. H. RICHARDS

County Clerk

Attest,

C. A. GALLOWAY,

Chairman Board Com'rs

The Episcopal Church.

The ladies have succeeded in causing their entire debt for furnishing the Episcopal church. The church and furniture cost a little over \$3,000. The church is the newest and best furnished in the territory. A small balance, about \$500, remains to be provided for and it is hoped that the friends of Bismarck and of the church will help wipe out its debt.

Special Masonic Meeting.

There will be a special meeting of the Masons at Masonic Hall, Friday evening, at 8 p.m. for important business. All are earnestly invited to attend.

C. A. LOUNSBURY,

Secretary

A Man Wanted.

John J. Hammond will have something of interest by sending his address to the P. M., Bismarck. Any person knowing his address will confer a favor by communicating it to the postmaster above mentioned.

THE TRIBUNE thanks the Bismarck band for its serene last evening.

GEN. GEO. B. McCLELLAN has been appointed as one of the managers of the National homes for disabled soldiers, in place of Gen. B. F. Butler, whose term had expired.

THE attentions lavished upon John Kelly on the floor of the house of representatives constitute an amusing feature of American politics. He was chaperoned by S. S. Cox, who introduced him to everybody as "My Boss, John Kelly, of New York." The republicans, cherishing lively recollections of favors received, also gave him a cordial greeting.

THE bill apportioning members of congress among the several states, which passed the house, was not reached by the senate, and is, of course, a nullity. The bills districting Minnesota for congressmen also failed of passage in the state legislature. Congressmen are not elected until the fall of 1882, and, therefore, the matter is not of pressing necessity.

THE last legislature of Minnesota provided for the appointment of two or more judges of the supreme court. The present judges have been greatly overworked, and the necessity for more judges has been obvious for a long time. The new appointees will hold their positions until the next general election shall have determined who shall be the regular incumbents.

FRANK B. WILKIE, a talented correspondent of the Chicago Times, portrays the feeling in London against the Irish: "Outside of the purely labor organizations the people of Ireland have no friends in this country; and the more extreme the measures which the government may decide on adopting, the better they will be received by the vast majority of the English people."

THE late Senator Carpenter had not a single enemy in the senate, and there is not one senator who was not entirely friendly. In his sharpest contests he never betrayed the least personal feeling against any of his associates, and this is said to be the secret of their high personal regard. The keen personal encounter a year ago with Senator Blaine left no sting with either, and the two were upon excellent terms right upon the heels of their hottest talk.

THE order from the war department that military post traders shall not sell intoxicating liquors to officers, soldiers or civilians creates a great deal of unavailing sorrow among this class of attaches of the military machine. It remains to be seen whether the sale of liquor under proper regulations is more demoralizing than when it is obtained by officers and men, and it surely will be, through other agencies. The experiment will be tried, anyway.

MISSOURI has just emerged from an exciting contest over a proposition, strongly supported, to transfer the seat of the state government from Jefferson City to Sedalia. The decisive battle was fought in the house of representatives the other day, and the vote for its retention at Jefferson City was 71 to 52 in favor of Sedalia. The Jeffersonians were greatly elated at the result, as it gave their town a new lease of life, but the vote was close enough to inspire fears for the future.

COLLECTOR MERRITT, of the New York custom house, reports that the partial application of the civil service rules has been entirely successful in the administration of his office. The percentage on the cost of collecting the revenue has fallen far below that of the six years of Gen. Arthur's administration, and the assurance that tenure of office and promotion depended solely on their own personal merit and character, and not upon ulterior conditions or influences, has had a happy effect, not only upon civil service appointees, but also on the force generally.

THE Egyptian obelisk, lately set up in Central park, New York, is all one stone—a monolith. It was first erected 3,500 years ago at Heliopolis, a few miles from Cairo, Egypt, and "under its shadow," says Secretary Evans, "Moses learned the wisdom of the Egyptians." After the Romans conquered Egypt, it was taken from Heliopolis and set up in front of a palace at Alexandria, to celebrate the glory of the Caesars, where it kept its place until removed to America. The money needed for the purpose was supplied by W. H. Vanderbilt. The marvelous task was accomplished by Commander Goringe, of the United States navy. Commander Goringe brought the stone over for \$100,000. To move the French obelisk to Paris cost King Louis Philippe \$500,000.

THE terms of Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, and Hon. Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio, in the senate of the United States, and possibly their political careers, expired on the fourth of March, and a correspondent relates an interesting incident tending to show that radical differences in political life do not impair the most friendly personal relations. While awaiting the inaugural ceremonies, Mr. Hamlin and Mr. Thurman seemed to be comparing notes, and later in the day, when the old senate was declared adjourned, Hamlin turned with a clear expression on his face and shook hands, first with Thurman and then with Blaine. It is well known that Thurman and Hamlin are warm friends, and a very touching incident of their acquaintance has a bearing on that quiet handshake. The night before Hamlin was in the midst of a letter to his son, in which he was reviewing his long service in the senate, when Thurman came in, and Hamlin explained what he was doing. Thurman asked the privilege of finishing the letter. He was allowed to do so, and filled the page with a warm eulogy of the man he had known and respected for thirty-five years. The hand-shake meant that the long acquaintance was practically at an end, and that Hannibal Hamlin was glad to be relieved of the care and responsibility incident to public life.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

RECORD OF CRIME.

A negro named Sam Gaines was lynched in Tennessee in a horrible manner without known cause.

Dr. Henry Miller, of Fond du Lac, who was convicted of certifying to fraudulent pension papers, has been pardoned.

C. A. Remensnyder, secretary and treasurer of the Toledo board of water works, is a defaulter for \$10,000, and has absconded to Europe.

Fred Klosser, a German boy at Cincinnati, eleven years old, whose brother Otto, a lad nine years old, recently, in a fit of anger, with a toy pistol.

The body of a young lawyer named G. B. Sullivan, of Dowagiac, Mich., was found in a field near the village of Pakagon. There are strong suspicions of murder.

Susan W. Fletcher, James W. Fletcher and Charles Morton have been indicted in London for defrauding Julietta Davis by pretended spiritual manifestations.

Charles Wild, a young grain speculator of Kansas, has been arrested for obtaining \$12,000 on false pretences which he spent on fast women and lost in speculation.

Gov. Foster of Ohio has granted a pardon to Ferdinand Seitz of Hamilton county who was on a life sentence for murder thirty-three years ago, and has spent that length of time in prison.

An attempt was made to burn the insane asylum at Topeka, Kansas, Saturday night by an incendiary, but it was unsuccessful, owing to the prompt working of the fire apparatus kept at the asylum.

Pink Pratt was hanged at Atlanta, Ga., in the presence of 8,000 people. His crime was a gross assault on a white child. Pratt went to the scaffold smoking a cigar and chatting freely with the guards. His father, brothers and sisters witnessed the execution.

Chas. M. Thomas, alias Johnson, sentenced at Buffalo to one year's imprisonment last May for forgery was rearrested immediately on his discharge from the penitentiary on a requisition from the governor of Massachusetts for forgery in Boston twelve years ago, amounting to from \$60,000 to \$70,000, while agent for Hope envelope paper manufacturers and dealers.

A jury of Ohio men found Mrs. Ellen Athley guilty of murder in the first degree, for the killing of Mary Schiff. Jealousy prompted the murderous act, which was one of the most atrocious recorded. The extreme penalty will not be meted out to the murderous woman, but she will be restrained. She goes to the penitentiary for life, or until some sympathetic executive shall pardon her.

Frederick William Davies, a handsomely dressed and highly educated Welshman, was whipped at Richmond, Va., for stealing clothing. Davies says he was educated for the ministry at Lonsdale college, Bridgewater, England. Davies is a man of fine presence, and appears to be cultured and refined. The sentence of the court ordering the infliction of this ignominious punishment seemed to strike terror to the heart of the prisoner.

The dead and partially burned body of Philip Truscher was found in opening the furnace in a greenhouse in Flatbush, L. I. Truscher was about eighteen years of age, and a nephew of Louis Schmutz, proprietor of extensive greenhouses on Clarkson avenue, Flatbush, near the Kings county buildings. It was evident that he had deliberately crowded himself into the furnace as far as possible. He left a note saying, "If any one is as tired of living as I am let him imitate me."

A great sensation has just been created at Liberty, Sullivan county, N. Y., by the elopement of Mrs. De Witt Beebe, the wife of a well-to-do and respectable mechanic, with an impecunious music teacher named Loomis. Mrs. Beebe took with her \$1,200 in money, her clothing, jewelry and all the valuables she had. She was the mother of two bright little girls, one of whom, an infant scarcely two years of age, she took with her. The guilty pair were tracked to Middletown, where they had remained all night and from where they had taken the cars for the West. Mr. Beebe who is an honest hard-working and highly respectable man, is much broken down by his misfortune, but will bring suit at the coming term of court for a divorce.

ACCIDENTS AND OTHER CASUALTIES.

J. A. Fay's great establishment of wood-working machinery, burned, causing losses by fire and water estimated at \$150,000; insurance \$97,000, distributed all over the United States.

St. Patrick's Catholic church, at Peoria, Ill., which was dedicated on September 11, 1880, caught fire, and was entirely gutted in half an hour's time. The loss is estimated at \$18,000. Insurance \$15,000. The society will rebuild at once.

A terrific explosion occurred in the Central Pacific coal mine at Almy in Wyoming Territory, killed thirty five Chinamen and three white men. There has been a fire raging in the mine for five years, but it had been walled in by a stone wall. The supposition is that gas had accumulated and in some way communicated with the fire, thus causing an explosion.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The members of President Garfield's cabinet were sworn on Monday and entered upon the discharge of their duties.

The report that William Chandler was to be assistant secretary of state turns out to be incorrect. Judge Bancroft Davis of the court of claims, formerly minister to Berlin, and assistant secretary to Hamilton Fish, has been offered and has accepted the position.

On Thursday Secretary Sherman sent in his resignation to the President as secretary of the treasury, and subsequently took leave of the officers and employees of the treasury department. Mr. Sherman was very much affected, and his concluding remarks were broken up and he almost incoherently said many officers with whom Sherman has been intimately associated were deeply affected.

CURRENT EVENTS.

I. Bowers of Chicago, the famous bridge builder, died in New York of apoplexy.

John R. Andrews, the publisher of the American Queen and Bazar, at New York, has made an assignment.

The Merchants exchange of St. Louis has resolved that hogs were never healthier than they have been this season.

California has made a law which exempts from taxation shares of capital stock of corporations and deposits in savings banks.

A site to cost \$63,000 has been selected on Georgetown Heights for new naval observatory. The plan for the building has also been chosen.

Jacques Seba, a Frenchman who was born six miles from St. Clement, near Detroit, and had always lived in that neighborhood, died yesterday, age 105.

The Illinois State board of Agriculture and all the Newspapers of that State are urging Hon. Emory U. Smith for commissioner of Agriculture in place of Gen. LeDuc.

The Milwaukee Steam Supply company, after losing \$200,000 in trying to heat the city by underground pipes, collapsed, and the concern was turned over to a committee of consumers.

The Iowa delegation has secured the appointment of A. M. Bryson of Ackley to be United States district attorney for Idaho, which is now pending in the senate, but will probably go through.

The Hon. John H. Starn of New York gave a dinner to Gen. Grant, at which about forty gentlemen were present. Among them were Vice President Arthur and quite a number of congressmen. No speeches were made.

The supreme court of Kansas has filed an opinion upon the constitutional amendment relating to the prohibition of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. The court unanimously holds that the amendment was legally adopted and is part of the constitution of the State.

The governor of Massachusetts has issued a proclamation appointing the 7th of April as a day of humiliation and prayer, as a day "sacred to the memory of our ancestors, to the sanctities of religion and to the ministrations of charity, and to the tenderness and love of home."

A letter from Bishop Jagger, virtually forbidding church members attending the Unity Club Sunday lectures, was read in the pulpit of the Protestant Episcopal churches of Cincinnati on Sunday. The Unity Club is composed principally of the members of the congregations of the Unitarian churches there.

POLITICAL NOTES.

President Hayes and wife had an enthusiastic welcome on his return to his home to Fremont, Ohio.

At a republican caucus of members of the Massachusetts legislature, Wm. P. Fry was nominated by acclamation as a candidate for the United States senate. The election takes place on the 15th inst.

Vice President-elect Arthur is said to have declined an invitation to dine at the White House with President Hayes, Vice President Wheeler and President-elect Garfield the evening before the inauguration.

Gov. Gear of Iowa has appointed James W. McCall of Union county, as successor of Senator Kirkwood, and has named to Washington, to take his seat in the Senate. His successor as railroad commissioner will probably be Maj. A. R. Anderson of Fremont county.

The president nominated Nathan Goff, Jr., United States attorney for West Virginia; Lewis Richmond, of Rhode Island, consul general at Rome; United States consuls: John L. Frisbie, of Michigan; Albin P. M. Teller of Nevada; Graymull, Albert Rhodes of the District of Columbia; at Rouen; Edwin Backin of Illinois; at Para; Emil Courtialo, at Lounian; John A. Holderman of Kansas, at Dangkok; Abbot L. Doer, at Athluppi, India; J. F. June, of New Jersey at Nubia. The senate confirmed the nominations of Goff, Richmond, and Frisbie, and in addition, advised the senate to confirm Frisbie and Richmond were nominations of President Hayes that were favorably reported but not acted upon.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

It has not been decided to arrest Dillon or serve a summons on him. Dillon is in Dublin.

Gen. Roberts has left London for South Africa. He will have an army of 15,000 Europeans.

Mr. Parnell urged his followers to speak out boldly, and there is a strong probability that some of them will get into trouble.

DOINGS OF CONGRESS.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2.

SENATE.—The sundry civil appropriation bill, with many important amendments added by the appropriation committee, was considered.

Secretary Sherman and Vice-President-elect Arthur met on the floor of the senate, and after a hearty hand-shake, had a friendly chat, considered significant.

HOUSE.—The deficiency bill, the last of the appropriation bills, passed. The funding bill passed after a long discussion and a sharp parliamentary contest, all the senate amendments being concurred in. The bill in the shape as that in which it left the senate, excepting a few verbal changes. On motion of Mr. Carlisle, the rules were suspended and a bill passed amending the funding bill so as to conform with the amendments made by this ways and means committee.

One of the most impressive speeches of the day was made by Carlisle (dem. of Ky.) when he brought on his supplemental bill, and urged its passage under a suspension of the rules. He spoke with unusual earnestness, and was so animated that it was clear that he had a great part in framing the fifth section, that his effort had an element of appeal in it that touched even the Republicans. Frye rushed forward impulsively to say: "It is universally conceded on this side of the house that the gentleman from Kentucky is the jewel of his party."

THURSDAY, MARCH 3.

SENATE.—The general deficiency bill was passed with a large number of amendments, after Mr. Hoar's amendment, containing the substantial features of the vetoed refunding bill, had been offered and withdrawn, the Democratic evincing opposition to it. The Japanese indemnity fund bill, directing the payment of \$1,463,224 to Japan, passed.

HOUSE.—The President sent in a message vetoing the refunding bill, principally on the ground of opposition to the fifth section, and that it takes from the banks the right they have heretofore had under the law to purchase and deposit as security for their circulation any of the bonds issued by the United States, and deprives bill-holders of the best by requiring them to deposit bonds having the least value of any government bonds issued. Mr. Cox moved to suspend the rules and pass the appropriation bill, the house to vote first on the various numbers of representative proposed under the funding bill. Carried. A vote was taken on 322 and lost 119 to 132. A vote was taken on 319, which was agreed to—136 to 123; one democrat voting in the negative and twelve democrats in the affirmative. By this appropriation the North gains 16 and loses 3; net gain 13. The South gains 13 and loses none.

FRIDAY, MARCH 4.

SENATE.—Senators Bayard, Burdette, Camden, Conger, Cockrell, Dawes, Fair, George, Harlan, Hendricks, Hill, Johnson, McKim, Platt of New York, Sawyer, Maxwell, Sherman and Van Wick were sworn in by Vice President Arthur. The role of the new senate was then called and showed seventy-two members present. Senator Allison was absent on account of illness.

After returning to the chamber, from the inauguration of the president, a resolution was offered by Mr. Pendleton, and was adopted, for the appointment by the vice president of a committee to wait upon the president of the United States and inform him that a quorum of the senate was present, and was ready to receive any communication he might be pleased to make. Pendleton, Davis (Ill.) and Teller were constituted such committee.

HOUSE.—Complaints were made by various members that an attempt was made by the military to prevent them from entering the capital, but the senate was informed by Mr. Pierce remarking, "that the men were sent to protect this body from the mob on the outside—he should have said the crowd."

Mr. Cox having taken the chair, Mr. Conger said that it was with pleasure that he was permitted to offer the following resolution: Resolved, That the thanks of this house are due and tendered to Hon. J. F. Johnson, speaker, for the ability, fairness and courteous conduct he has presided over its deliberations during the forty-sixth congress.

The resolution was adopted, the only negative vote being cast by Young of Ohio.

Speaker made a neat response, and closed by declaring the 46th congress adjourned without day.

The Extra Session of the Senate.

SATURDAY, MARCH 5.

SENATE.—Upon calling the senate to order at noon Vice President Arthur was vigorously applauded by the galleries. At a subsequent period, the applause being renewed, the vice-president instructed the sergeant-at-arms to see that order was kept.

Mr. Hoar offered a resolution extending to Gen. Winfield S. Hancock the privilege of the floor during his stay in Washington. Adopted unanimously.

Mr. Blaine, in accordance with a notice given by him some weeks ago, submitted the following resolution which was laid on the table.

Resolved, That a special committee of five senators be appointed by the chair to take into consideration the mode of voting for president and vice president of the United States, and the mode of counting and certifying to the same; and to report such propositions for change in the laws and constitution as may seem expedient; that said committee have power to sit during the recess of congress, and that they be directed to report on or before the second Wednesday in January, 1882. A communication was received from the president, containing the cabinet nominations. The senate went into executive session, and after some debate in regard to the reference to committees, which was not addressed at any time to the merits of the nominations, they were separately confirmed without reference and without a roll-call or a dissenting vote in any instance.

MONDAY, MARCH 7.

The senate was in session for a few minutes. The only business transacted was the swearing in of Gen. Mahone. He came in with Don Cameron, and went into the retiring room with the Republican side. When he went up to take the chair he was escorted by his colleague, Gen. Johnson. He then went over to the seat taken for him on the Republican side, where Don Cameron again took him in charge and introduced the senators to him. After the Republicans had gotten through, some of the Democratic senators went over and were presented.

EARTHQUAKE IN ITALY.

Some Details of the Terrible Shock on the Island of Ischia—Three Hundred Victims in All.

On Friday, 4th inst., a terrible earthquake occurred at Casamicciola, in the island of Ischia, in the Mediterranean, at the north entrance of the bay of Naples, by which the whole upper part of the town was destroyed. A London dispatch says the shock lasted seven seconds. It was accompanied by a noise like subterranean thunder. Then came a crash of falling houses mingled with the shrieks of victims. Mothers were found with infants still clinging to their breasts. At Villa Cametti, two girls playing upon a door-step were struck dead by a falling architrave. Two hundred houses were thrown down, and many others were damaged and made uninhabitable. The killed number 104. Many were injured. The total number of victims is estimated at 400. The wounded are being conveyed in steamers to the hospital of the Pellegrini, Naples. At Amnesia, five persons were killed and thirteen houses destroyed. The panic-stricken inhabitants are camping in the fields.

Monte Epomeo, the highest point of Ischia, about 2,500 feet above the sea, is a volcano surrounded like Etna, with small craters, and its eruptions have often caused great damage. The island has also severely suffered from earthquakes. The mineral waters of Ischia are very celebrated, and the protection of the climate is an additional advantage for invalids suffering from rheumatism and other similar diseases. The population in 1871 was 24,000.

GARFIELD'S CABINET.

Senator Windom, of Minnesota, Secretary of the Treasury.

All speculation in regard to the composition of the new cabinet were set at rest on Saturday, the 5th inst., when the President sent to the senate the following nominations, which were unanimously confirmed:

William Windom, of Maine, secretary of state.

Wayne McVeigh, Pennsylvania, attorney general.

Thomas L. James, of New York, postmaster general.

Samuel J. Kirkwood, of Iowa, secretary of the interior.

Robert T. Lincoln, of Illinois, secretary of war.

William H. Hunt, of Louisiana, secretary of the navy.

It is reported that the position of secretary of the treasury had been offered to Judge Folger of New York, and Senator Allison, of Iowa, and that they declined.

It will develop upon Gov. Pillsbury, of Minnesota, to appoint a successor to Senator Windom to serve until the legislature of 1883 shall elect for the regular term. Gordon E. Cole, Representative Dunnell, and half a dozen others are mentioned for the position.

ANOTHER HOSPITAL HORROR.

The Insane Asylum at Danville, Pennsylvania Burned—400 or 500 Helpless Patients Escaped.

On Saturday evening, between 8 and 9 o'clock, flames were seen to issue from the insane asylum about two miles north of Danville, Pa. An alarm was quickly sounded, and a strenuous effort made to rescue the inmates, of whom there were 400 or 500. The fire spread with frightful rapidity, enveloping the entire building in a very short time. Fire companies were at once started to the scene, but on their arrival were of little avail, owing to the scarcity of water. The escaping inmates scattered wildly in every direction and ran screaming across the country through the snow. Owing to the excitement, it was impossible to obtain an accurate statement as to the number of lives lost and the amount of loss on property. The building is 1,100 feet long, and cost \$1,000,000 in its construction. It is under the superintendency of Dr. S. S. Schultz. The fire is supposed to have originated by an explosion of gas in one of the rooms, ignited by an inmate entering with a light.

Secretary Windom Re-elected.

All the Minnesotans in Washington turned out the other night to serenade and congratulate ex-Senator Windom on his appointment as Secretary of the Treasury. Besides the resident and visiting Minnesotans and Dakotians, about a thousand other western people fell in behind the music and marched to Secretary Windom's residence. Ex-Secretary Ramsey, addressing Secretary Windom, congratulated him on behalf of the number of friends who call Minnesota their home, and expressed hearty good wishes. Mr. Dunnell shaking Mr. Windom by the hand, expressed his gratification. Mr. Windom made a fitting response, and closed by saying that he should know no state lines, and in the endeavor to honestly serve the whole country, he trusted he would satisfactorily serve the people of Minnesota. Senator McCollins and Col. Tom Fitch also spoke. The doors of Mr. Windom's house were then thrown open, and for an hour a constant stream of people passed in and congratulated the new secretary, who was welcomed by him and his wife. Among the visitors were ex-Secretary Ramsey, Senator McCollins, Messrs. Dunnell, Washburn, Posher, Comptroller Knox, Dr. Thos. Foster, commissioners Le Due and wife, Vol. Braden, J. G. Evanson, made a fitting reply. Capt. H. C. Esel, C. T. McCoy, Capt. E. Grant, Maj. Dixie, Nathan Merrick, Judge Barnes, Robert McNider, B. S. Munger and a host of others.

The New Secretary of War.

Robert Todd Lincoln, the newly appointed secretary of war, the only surviving child of Abraham Lincoln, is thirty-seven years of age. He was born in 1845 at Springfield, Ill. He fitted for college at Phillips academy, Exeter, N. H. He entered Harvard college, graduating in the summer of 1864. The war was still in progress, and young Lincoln entered the army, taking a place on the staff of Gen. Grant, with the rank of captain. He served in Virginia through the remainder of the war, and was present at the surrender of Appomattox. He then entered the Harvard law school at Cambridge, and pursued the study of law. Completing his law studies, he came to Chicago, and shortly afterward was admitted to the Illinois bar. In 1872 he became the law partner of Edward Isham, with whom he has remained ever since. Politically, he has always been a staunch and ardent Republican. He has taken but little part in politics, having no inclination in that direction. He was married in 1869 to a daughter of Senator Harlan, and is the father of three children. Mr. Lincoln is regarded as a young man of great vigor, ability and executive capacity, remarkably like his father for his sound common sense and good judgment, unaffected and modest to a fault, and indubitably industrious, laborious and energetic in all that he undertakes.

Michael Davitt's Ticket of Leave.

From the London Telegraph.

The following is a copy of Michael Davitt's ticket-of-leave, signed by the Right Hon. R. A. Cross, the Home Secretary, and Sir E. F. Dug Cane, Chairman of the Directors of Convict Prisons:

(Royal Arms.)

Order of License to a Convict made under the Statutes 16 and 17 Vict. C. 99, S. 9, and 27 and 28 Vict. C. 47, S. 4. WHITEHALL, 19th December, 1877. Her Majesty is graciously pleased to grant to Michael Davitt, who was convicted of treason felony at the Central Criminal Court, holden in the city of London, on the 20th day of July, 1870 and was then and there sentenced to be kept in penal servitude for the term of 15 years, and is now confined in Dartmoor Prison, her royal license to be at large from the day of his liberation under this order, during the remaining portion of his said term of penal servitude, unless the said Michael Davitt

shall, before the expiration of the said term, be convicted of some indictable offense within the United Kingdom, in which case such license will be immediately forfeited by law, or unless it shall please her Majesty sooner to revoke or alter such license. This license is given subject to the conditions imposed upon the same, upon the breach of any of which it shall be liable to be revoked, whether such breach is followed by a conviction or not. And her Majesty orders that the said Michael Davitt be set at liberty within 30 days from the date of this order.

This license will be forfeited if the holder does not observe the following conditions:

The holder shall preserve this license, and produce it when called upon to do so by a magistrate or Police officer. He shall abstain from any violation of the law. He shall not habitually associate with notoriously bad characters, such as reputed thieves and prostitutes. He shall not lead an idle and dissolute life without visible means of obtaining an honest livelihood. If his license is forfeited or revoked in consequence of a conviction for any offense, he will be liable to undergo a term of penal servitude equal to the portion of his term of 15 years which remain unexpired when this license was granted.

ENGLISH FARMERS.

The Effect of Bad Harvesting and of American Competition—Hopelessness of the Future.

From the London Economist.

It may be from fear of America, it may be from the long continuance of unprofitable harvests, it may be from the rise in the expenditures, especially upon labor, or it may even be from increased intelligence, but there is a hopelessness about farmers' complaints which experienced men, familiar with their ways, never remember before. They hardly look for any improvement. They do not speak of the bad times as exceptional. They do not, among each other talk of prices as sure to improve. Above all, they throw up their hands on apparently light provocation. Experienced land agents notice a total difference of tone, an indisposition to haggles, a sort of determination to make none but low offers, and to stick to them. The tenants, as they say, seem not to want the farms, and make offers too low to be entertained in a kind of spiteful sport. Very often no offers at all can be obtained, and the land is either thrown upon the landlord's hands or goes out of cultivation. The latter occurrence was formerly most unusual in Great Britain and seems almost impossible; but there is no reason to doubt the south and statements made that in every county in the south and east large numbers of farms formerly yielding good rents are lying idle, the landlords being unwilling to let at low rents to men who ask long leases, and unwilling to cultivate for themselves or able to bear a temporary loss. We know in our own experience of a district in which eleven farms, poorish to fair as to soil, are deserted and untended, and have read advertisements of a quite extraordinary character in the way of temptation to tenants. Of farms in the landlord's hands, and of farms broken into two or three, there is no end, while land in modest patches has sunk in value in a degree which suggests in a kind of dread among tenants as well as land buyers. There is a feeling of hopelessness, in fact abroad among farmers of the better class, and of reluctance to remain in the business, which of itself may produce important effects, willingness to part having been an important element in the trade. It differed from all others in its attraction for a class those who performed country life, were content not only with modest profits, but with almost an entire absence of those chances which in many walks of life are so attractive. Now that willingness has disappeared.

General Cleanings.

The Pennsylvania railroad has been making a long and elaborate inquiry into the duration of steel rails, and it is found that soft steel rails wear away less than hard steel rails. This is because the little particles which rise on the surface of a steel rail break off under the wheels when the rail is hard and hammer down if it is soft.

New York city has a Business Men's Moderation Society that is doing a world of good in a quiet way. Last year it assuaged \$70,000 pledges—24,000 of total abstinence, 33,000 of not to drink during business hours, and 30,000 of not to treat or be treated.

Was there ever a better example of the witty and concise form of expression common to the real Western American than the answer of the grim man of the Sierra, who, when asked about the character of a neighbor, sententiously replied, "Mister, I don't know very much about him, but my impression is that he'd make a first-class stranger?"

Facts and Fancies.

Cleveland Leader.—When a man commits a murder in Kentucky he throws down his revolver and exclaims, "I'm crazy as a cricket." Then the jury soothingly remarks, "Excuse us, sir, for suspecting you of an unlawful action."

Everybody in New York, from the bejeweled heiresses on Fifth avenue to the bootblack and rag-pickers of Chatham street, is singing the song "All on account of Eliza," from the new opera, "Billie Taylor," which promises to rival "Pinafore" in popularity.

A straightforward boy returning from school at the end of the week handed to his father his weekly report. "So, my son, you stand number twenty-seven in your class. How many does the class contain?" "Twenty-seven, sir," was the boy's reply, and the father admired his frankness. The following week the report placed the lad number twenty-nine. "How is this?" the father inquired. "I thought there were only twenty-seven in the class." "Ah, sir, two new boys came in this week."

One of the best attested cases of extreme longevity is that of Mrs. Elizabeth Treadwell Weston, of Peterboro, N. H., who celebrated her one hundred and third birthday at Greenfield on February 15. It has been maintained with much pains and ingenuity that there is no proof that any person in modern times have lived to the age of 100 years; but most persons believe that overwhelming evidence exists to upset this theory. In the case of Mrs. Weston the family records are very clear. According to these, she was born February 15, 1778, in Peterboro, and married Abel Weston in 1796. Five of her children are now living, the eldest of them, Deacon Samuel Weston, in his eighty-fifth year.

Not long since an English gentleman stopping at the St. Lawrence Hall Hotel in Montreal, became interested in a young news girl who sold papers there, and finding that she was the only child of a widowed mother, gave the latter \$400 as he was leaving the city, and told her to send the child to school and he would see that she did not want. Instead of doing this, the mother got married, used the money and put the girl to service. Hearing this the gentleman sent money to the lady who employed the girl, and the latter is now obtaining a first class education at the Model school.

A preliminary report upon the silk manufacture of the United States has been issued by the census office, which shows that the total value of the finished goods for the year ending June 30, 1880, was \$34,410,463; number of factories, 383; amount of capital (real and personal) invested, \$18,899,500; looms, 8,467. The greatest number of hands employed at any one time during the year was 34,440, and the total amount paid in wages \$9,107,835.

This is the way a lady writes to the paper concerning social ostracism: "So long as an unmarried woman has a moderately comfortable home and wears merely to indecent position remains until the same young woman from dire necessity continues that same occupation or trade in order to earn her daily bread, and she is immediately beyond the pale."

Gov. Sam Cary, of Ohio, having utterly failed as a politician after having swung the political

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Personal Gossip.

Mrs. J. J. Astor has sent from New York to the West, through the Children's Aid Society, 813 homeless ones, at a cost of \$11,000.

Archbishop Leing, of Santa Fe, is a fortunate ecclesiastic. He owns a gold mine, recently discovered, which is mentioned as giving \$1,000 in gold from two bucketfuls of ore. A nugget was found in it worth \$2,000.

James Melville, the famous bare-back rider, says he has twice broken one of his arms, an ankle has been knocked out of joint, he has sprained his legs, ankles and arms many times, and he says he has more dents on his head than a skillet has holes.

Lord Campbell fell in love for the first time at 41, and though rejected, wrote to a friend: "I can only say, with Gibbon, that I feel dearer to myself for having been capable of this elegant and refined passion." How much more should the Baroness Burdett-Coutts be pleased with her romantic self, asks *The Toronto Globe*.

The Sumter (Fla.) *Advance* says:—Mr. John Robinson, living near Webster, while riding along the road with several other gentlemen, discovered a large rattlesnake crawling beside the road, and dismounted with the remark, "I will kill him." The snake ran into his hole, and while being probed for with a long pole his mate came hissing up from another direction, and with a furious spring buried his fangs into Mr. Robinson, who died eight hours after.

Ralph Waldo Emerson is now seen in public life but little, and he writes no letters. Every morning he spends in his study, for reading is his chief pleasure and every afternoon he walks, in spite of his dislike for cold weather. Once in a while the venerable man goes to hear some friend give an evening lecture. He will be seventy-eight years old on May 25.

John W. Young, the second and favorite son of Brigham, who was arrested for bigamy in Denver on the 15th instant, employs six hundred teams and one thousand men constructing a hundred-mile section of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad west from Albuquerque, N. M.

Hon. W. W. Eaton, the outgoing democratic senator from Connecticut, welcomes his successor with all the grace of a cavalier. When General Joe Hawley's credentials were read in the senate, the other day, Mr. Eaton remarked to a friend: "Politics, like war, makes changes. In war it mitigates a capture to fall into the hands of an honorable, chivalrous commander. If in politics you are defeated, there is something of comfort in being defeated by a gentleman. There is no better material in the republican party out of which to make a senator than General Hawley."

Mrs. Hayes will return from the White House with a complete record of its social events during her occupancy. This has been kept in a fine blank book by O. L. Prudent, the president's assistant secretary, and is an elaborate piece of penmanship. It is so minute that it not only includes all the guests, but also a diagram of the table at dinner and where each one sat. Each page is followed by a fancy monogram, in which is the date of the event commemorated.

Jests and Jokes.

"I threw this off in ten minutes," softly said the poet, placing a manuscript on the editorial table. The editor said that when it came to speed no long haired poet should distance him—and he threw it off in less than ten seconds—off the table into the waste basket.

Mahre siren (archly putting up her "ickie tootsumum"): "Ah! now which of you are going to put on my skates for me?" (Momentary hesitation among the gentlemen—due no doubt to bashfulness.)

Pedler: "Mornin', Mr. Waggles, Hen-joyin' yer mornin' pipe bafter last night's storm? I heard you and your wife having high words as I passed at twelve o'clock." Mr. Waggles (a reprobate): "High words was it?—more like low language, I call it." Little drops of water, Little drops of rum, Little touch of the other stuff—

"A collection will now be taken up," said the minister: "Deacon Swipes, will you pass?"—and that good man walking suddenly with his hands full of hymn-books responded: "No, I'll order it up, by thunder," and then the minister dealt him a dreadful look and the good man passed out. Nothing maddens a man more than to come down to breakfast and have his wife tell him he has been talking in his sleep, and refuse to give away what he said. Not that his conscience troubles him; Oh, no, he is only after psychological facts.

A remarkably rosy faced young lady turned her ankle while crossing the street and fell in a faint almost in Sillibub's arms. Sillibub is a modest man, a very modest man, and this situation was a trying one; but he managed to refrain from dropping his lovely burden into the dirty snow and got her into a corner store, a crowd following. "Give her some water!" cried one. The water was presented to her lips, but she did not drink. "Batho her face with it!" suggested another. Sillibub was about to follow the advice when a sudden thought struck him. He laid down the glass, and whispered in horrid accents, "Perhaps she's painted!" He had broken the spell. Two eyes and one mouth opened, and one little tongue was set in motion. The fainter fainted out of Sillibub's arms like a mackerel out of a fish basket, at the same time informing Sillibub that he was a great, mean, ugly thing, there!—*Boston Transcript*.

DAKOTA NEWS ITEMS

THE LEGISLATURE.

YANKTON, March 2.—The council to-day, in executive session, confirmed the following named gentlemen as world's fair commissioners to New York: Bangs, Tripp, Yankton, Edwin Vance, York, Deadwood and Le. Le Bullard of Pierre. The other two have not been named yet, but it is safe to say that one of them will be from Jamestown; any importance was transacted in the legislature other than the above.

YANKTON, March 7.—The fourteenth session of the Dakota legislature adjourned without day at 8 o'clock this morning, and if the snow blockade can be broken the members will be en route for their several homes by to-morrow. The last four days of the session were altogether superfluous, and the final adjournment would have taken place on Wednesday or Thursday last if it had been so ordered that the members could have reached their homes. No legislation of any importance was done since my dispatch of Wednesday, the last being merely meeting and adjourning. Late Saturday afternoon a bill was sprung in the house dividing Sully county, and naming the latter half Ordway, in honor of the executive. This measure was the first of the session, and was fought over until late Saturday night, when it finally passed, having been harnessed to another bill constituting the county of Inman named for one of the popular members of the house. This morning the joint measure was killed in the council, being ruled out of order as new business. It was the death struggle of the legislature, and following this both houses agreed to the final adjournment.

THE QUARREL WITH THE GOVERNOR.

The breach between the governor and a majority of the members of the legislature was not narrow in the first days of the session, and grew wider as business proceeded. During the last hours of the session the governor sent the following names to the council, which were confirmed:

World's Fair Commissioner—Richard Bennett of Grand Forks.
Springfield Normal School Board—John L. Turner of Springfield, E. C. Millette of Watertown, James M. Stevens of Springfield.
Spearfish Normal School Board—Dolph Edwards and C. B. Gardner of Spearfish, E. C. Erickson of Union county.
Madison Normal School Board—P. M. Harth of Madison, Wm. Van Epps of Sioux Falls, L. Botham of Minnehaha county.
Brookings Agricultural College Board—E. P. Smith of Brookings, Geo. Moorhouse of Brookings, Halvor Haroldson of Grand Forks.
Inman Asylum Board—Rev. Joseph Ward, Franklin J. DeWitt and L. R. Sanborn of Yankton, A. McHenry of Fargo, L. L. Alexander of Deadwood.

The snow blockade is so complete that it will be necessary for the members of northern Dakota to remain here for an indefinite period, or go to Chicago via Council Bluffs, and from there by St. Paul. A majority will accept the latter route, and contingency, and started for Sioux City this afternoon on the first train that has left Yankton for eight days. Messrs. Wells, Dickey, Fisher and Nowland, of the house, and Messrs. Walsh, Fisher and Wallace, of the council, are among the number that started via the Chicago route.

Territorial News by Mail and Telegraph.

A correspondent applied to Secretary Schurz for an explanation of his remark, relative to the way business was done in the Dakota land offices. He said he did not want to be understood as saying that he would sweep out the present incumbents, but rather that the officers generally in Dakota had not been as persistent and painstaking as they should be in presenting irregularities. He also stated that the remedy he proposed, and which he had endeavored to carry out, was as fast as the terms of present incumbents expired to put in new men to infuse new blood.

A late dispatch from Washington says there is no suffering in the town. From ten to fifteen tons of flour is now on sale in the stores. There is a fair supply of groceries, canned goods in abundance, though meats are scarce, but there is no suffering therefrom yet, nor will there be for the next ten days or two weeks.

Samuel Dougherty of Deadwood, convicted of stealing government mules, was sentenced to three years and two months in the Detroit penitentiary.

Angus McDonald was killed by a falling tree, near Deadwood.

The appointment of C. F. Kindred, as representative of Dakota at the world's fair, does not give very general satisfaction at Fargo, on account of his being a non-resident. It is true he has a farm at Valley City; but, for that matter, there are lots of people interested in Dakota lands who are not residents thereof.

Dakota was represented at Garfield's inauguration by E. A. Grant, postmaster at Fargo; H. Estersen, surveyor general; John Cooke, Hon. J. P. Kidder Chas. McCoy, Bonhomme, who is after Estersen's place, John Brennan, Rand City, Judge Barnes.

It is reported that in the near future a large tract in the northern part of Dakota, known familiarly as the unceded land of the Turtle band of Chippewas, lying west of the treaty line of 1863, will be thrown open to settlement. The territory, in question extends from east to west for nearly 200 miles, and from the forty-eight to the forty-ninth parallel. The tract embraces all of the counties of Cavalier, Ramsey, De Smet, Rolette, Bismarck, McHenry and Renville, and parts of Pembina and Grand Forks, and is described as a perfect garden spot. Devil's lake, a beautiful sheet of salt water, lies to the southwest, and numerous fresh water lakes and ponds are interspersed. Part of the land is admirably adapted for farming and other portions for grazing.

A dispatch from Watertown, signed by D. F. Moore, receiver, United States land office, A. C. Millett, register, United States land office, Wm. McIntyre, John H. Drake, Rice brothers and S. B. Sheldon, says that all stories that the people of that town and adjacent county are freezing and starving are without foundation and wholly untrue. No suffering has yet been experienced because of the snow blockades or the non-arrival of railroad trains, and no suffering for the lack of fuel or provisions will occur at all. All reports about dead bodies being found are the sheerest fabrication and without a shadow of foundation.

Charming Winter Life at Nassau.

Mr. J. R. Hazard, a staff correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, is wintering at Nassau, New Providence, one of the Bahama Islands, and in his last letter says: "There is a great charm to the overdriven American atmosphere which broods over these Isles of Indolence. Approaching Nassau from the United States, you never see rock or island until you suddenly come upon New Providence, rising out of the blue with nothing else in sight except its outlying reefs, and seems to be thousands of miles from any shore. The weather in this delightful isle, where the summer lasts all winter long, continues to be very like the northern June. It is true that the general disturbance of the elements which has vexed both hemispheres this season has not been without some influence even in Nassau, but the deviations from the normal warmth and sunshine have not been great. The thermometer of late has stood three or four degrees below its customary mark, but it has been as steady as ever, almost invariably recording 70 or 71 degrees at breakfast time, and 73 or 74 at dinner, which is certainly a comfortable and genial temperature. A day and a half of rain was followed by a day of wind-squalls and there have been several days of alternate sunshine and cloud. The people of Nassau call these days of bad weather. I wonder what they would think of our weather at home."

THE NEW PRESIDENT.

Imposing Ceremonies Attending the Inauguration of James A. Garfield as President.

The Inaugural Address Furnishes the Key-Note of the New Administration.

The inauguration of President Garfield on the 4th of March at Washington was attended with greater ceremony than has marked the advent of any of his predecessors. The day was cold and blustering, and the streets muddy, but were not filled with the general interest in the ceremonies, nor to the military display.

At 9 o'clock President Hayes on his return from the capitol, accompanied by Senators Anthony and Bayard, called for Gen. Garfield at the hotel and drove to the White House, the latter accompanied by his family. The procession moved to the capitol, where at 10:30 a magnificent four-in-hand of bays drove up drawing an open carriage, in which stepped President Hayes and General Garfield, accompanied by Senators Anthony and Bayard, who were driven a short distance, and were followed by a carriage containing Vice President Arthur and Senator Pendleton, drawn by a team of four white horses. The grand procession consisted of about 20,000 troops with a large number of civic societies and under command of General Sherman then moved towards the capitol. At the head of the procession was Gen. Sherman, who rode as a leading white horse, with the bearing of a veteran and the air of a conqueror, accepting that before a military band, which the breast of his coat was drawn a gold cord, his black slouch hat was in strong contrast with the chapeaux of his staff, who were uniformed throughout with the most punctilious care.

The procession moved to the east front of the capitol where a large platform had been erected for the accommodation of the president, his party and distinguished characters. Gen. Garfield was seated with the chief justice on his right and the president on his left. Behind him sat his mother, wife and daughter, Mrs. Hayes and daughter, and Vice President Arthur, and to his left Senators Pendleton, Bayard and Anthony. The speaker's committee, Gen. Garfield, when introduced, took his seat, and overtook, and waiting until the cheering subsided.

As soon as the oath was administered, he turned abruptly to his mother and kissed her, and then kissed his wife. This little scene was very touching, because of the overwork, and the long and controlled president Garfield on the moment and it called out a tremendous cheer.

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Fellow-Citizens: We stand to-day upon an eminence which overlooks a hundred years of national life; a century crowded with perils, but crowned with the triumph of liberty and love. Before continuing our onward march let us pause on this height for a moment to strengthen our faith and renew our hope by a glance at the pathway along which more than a hundred years since the adoption of the first written constitution of the United States and the articles of confederation and perpetual union. The new republic was then begun, a place in the family of nations. The decisive battle of the war for independence whose centennial anniversary will soon be gratefully celebrated at Yorktown, had not yet been fought. The armies of Great Britain, but against the opinions of mankind; for the world did not believe that the supreme authority of the government could so lightly intrude to the civil liberties of the people themselves. We cannot overestimate the value of liberty, the intelligent courage and saving common sense with which our fathers made the first written constitution of the government, when they found after a short time that the necessities of States was too weak to meet the necessities of a vigorous and expanding republic.

They believed it wise, and in its stead established the National Constitution, and above all people endowed with future powers of self-preservation, and with ample authority for the accomplishment of its great objects. Under this constitution the nation has grown from a few scattered settlements to a great and powerful people, and the foundations of order and peace have been strengthened. Growth in all the better elements of national life has vindicated the wisdom of the fathers, and the principles of their descendants. Under this constitution our people have made themselves safe against danger from without, and secured for their mariners and fishery rights upon all the seas. Under this constitution twenty-two States have been added to the Union, with constitutions and laws, formed and enforced by their own people, and the blessings of local self-government. The jurisdiction of this constitution now covers an area fifty times greater than that of the original thirteen States, and a population of more than twenty million of people. The supreme trial of the constitution is now being tested by the tremendous pressure of civil war. Our ourselves are witnesses that the Union is purged from the blood of civil conflict.

PURVIEW AND PROSPECT.

for all the beneficent purposes of good government; and now at the close of this, the first century of our growth, with inspirations of its history in their hearts, our people have lately reviewed the condition of the nation, passed judgment upon the conduct and opinions of the political parties, and have registered their will concerning the future administration of the government, and interpreted and executed that will in accordance with the constitution is the paramount duty of executive. Even from this brief view it is manifest that the nation is best equipped for the great and noble task of the future, and securely preserving whatever has been gained to liberty and good government during the century. Our people are determined to leave behind them a government of peace and order, and a people which have been provocably seized, and further discussion of which can only stir up strife and delay the onward march. The supremacy of the nation is maintained, and the supremacy of the constitution is maintained. The discussion which for a century has been going on, and which has been the cause of the civil war, is now at an end. The law of the land, binding alike upon States and people. This decree.

THE STATES NOT INTERFERED WITH.

of the States not interfere with their necessary duties of local self-government, but it does establish the permanent supremacy of the Union. The will of the nation, speaking with the voice of the people, has been interpreted and executed, has fulfilled the great promise of the constitution, and has proclaimed liberty throughout the land to all its inhabitants. The elevation of the negro race from slavery to the full rights of citizenship is the most important political achievement of the century since the adoption of the constitution of 1787. It has freed us from perpetual danger of war and dissolution; it has added immensely to the moral and material resources of the nation; it has liberated the master as well as the slave from the restraint that wronged and enfeebled both; it has surrendered to their own guardianship the manhood of the nation, and has opened to the people, and to each of them a career of freedom and usefulness. It has given new inspiration to the power of self-help in one race by making labor more honorable to both and more necessary to the other. The influence of this decree will be felt for generations to come, and will be remembered that under our institutions the negro race has been freed from slavery and degradation, and has been placed on a level with the white race. It has given new inspiration to the power of self-help in one race by making labor more honorable to both and more necessary to the other. The influence of this decree will be felt for generations to come, and will be remembered that under our institutions the negro race has been freed from slavery and degradation, and has been placed on a level with the white race.

THE INTERESTS OF AGRICULTURE.

deserve more attention from the government than they have yet received. The farms of the United States afford homes and employment for more than one-half of the people, and furnish nearly the largest part of our exports. As the government lights our coasts for the protection of the mariner and the benefit of commerce, so should we give to our farmers the lights of practical science and experience. Our manufacturers are making us industriously independent, and are opening to capital and labor new and profitable fields of employment. This steady and healthy growth of our country should be maintained, and the improvement of our harbors and great inland water ways, and by the increase of our commerce has led to an urgent demand for shortening the sea voyage around Cape Horn, by constructing ship canals across the isthmus of the two continents; various plans to which have been suggested, and need consideration; but none of them have been sufficiently matured to warrant the United States in extending pecuniary aid to a subject which will immediately engage the attention of the government. With a view of thorough protection to American interests, we urge no policy for peculiar or exclusive guaranty of any commercial route, but in the land and duty of the United States to assume and maintain such supervision and authority over any interoceanic canal across the isthmus that connects North and South America as will protect our national interests.

MORMONISM.

The constitution guarantees absolute religious freedom, and congress is prohibited from making any law respecting the establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof. The territories of the United States, subject to the direct legislative authority of congress, and hence the general principle is responsible for any violation of the constitution in that respect. It is therefore a reproach to the government that in the most populous of the Territories; this constitutional guarantee is not enjoyed by the people, and the authority of congress is not maintained. The Mormon church not only offends the moral sense of mankind by sanctioning polygamy, but prevents the administration of justice through the ordinary instrumentalities of law. In its judgment of the duty of congress, while respecting to the utmost the conscientious convictions and religious scruples of every citizen, to prohibit within its jurisdiction all criminal practices, especially of that class which destroy family relations and endangers the social order, not ecclesiastical organization by safely permitted to usurp in the smallest degree the functions and powers of the national government.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

It cannot be placed on a satisfactory basis until it is regulated by law. For the good of the service it is necessary that the appointments and dismissals of the civil service should be made by law, and the objection to the present system, against the waste of time and the obstruction to public business caused by the inordinate pressure for place and for the protection of incumbents against change and wrong, I shall at the proper time ask congress to fix the tenure of the offices of the several executive departments and prescribe the grounds upon which the incumbents may be removed. And now, fellow-citizens, I am about to assume the great trust which you have committed to my hands. I appeal to you for support and aid in the discharge of my duties. I shall make this government in fact as it is in law, a government of the people. I shall greatly rely upon the wisdom and patriotism of congress and of those who are to assist me in the responsibilities and duties of the administration, and above all, upon our efforts to promote the welfare of this great people and their government. I recently invoked the support and blessings of Almighty God. At the conclusion of the address, President Hayes was the first to greet and congratulate Gen. Garfield as president, and was followed by Vice-President Arthur and Senators Pendleton, Bayard and Anthony of the committee. The president and party were then escorted to their quarters by the line of march taken up for the White House.

THE INAUGURATION BALL.

turned out to be one of the grandest affairs of the century. Over 10,000 people were present, and the scene is represented as extremely brilliant. The building was on the form of a square, with 325 feet of frontage, and was surrounded by a cross and dome. Wide arcades was a network of about three acres under roofs. There were seventeen halls on the main floor, which communicated by lofty archways 60,000 square feet of floor. Also they were divided into 25,000 square feet of floor space, and divided off into 135 rooms, and finally there were about 4,000 square feet of floor in the galleries.

SCENES IN THE SENATE.

Before the inauguration of the president, there was an immense gathering of distinguished people to witness the inauguration of the vice president. The first buzz of excitement was caused when Mrs. Hayes entered the gallery with Gen. Garfield's mother, wife and daughter. Mrs. Garfield the elder was given the seat at the head of the first step next the diplomatic gallery. Mrs. Hayes next, then Mrs. Gen. Garfield, Miss Virginia, then Miss Annie Hayes and ladies visiting at the White House.

Gen. Hancock, attended by Capt. Mitchell of his staff, and escorted by Senator Blaine, entered at the main door. His appearance was the signal for enthusiastic applause, in which republicans joined as heartily as the democrats. Both Hancock and Blaine were looking extremely well, and were in full uniform, and wore the whitest of white gloves. Hancock was seated and his reception was cordial in the extreme. Among the first to meet and greet him were Senators Conkling, Cameron and Thurman, and Mr. Coulting introduced the other senators, who left their seats in a hurry and gathered around Hancock as he stood in the aisle.

Gen. Sheridan tried to take a seat, but was discovered and received with cheers.

As the applause burst out, Conkling and Cameron, leaving their seats, walked the full length of the floor and were the first to greet the general. The senate committee, escorted by President Hayes and Gen. Garfield, appeared at the door. The president and president-elect came in arm and arm, and both self-possessed in their movements.

The senate rose and remained standing until the party were seated, and the scene as the two men walked down the aisle was an impressive one.

Gen. Garfield's mother looked down on this triumph of her son, and mother-like, burst into tears. Everybody understood it, and Mrs. Hayes and other ladies in the vicinity, and not a few senators, seemed half inclined to join the proud old lady in this method of relieving suppressed feeling.

The senate arose again as Vice President-elect Arthur came in with the committee, and for a low minutes the gentleman was the center of attention. He went immediately to the chair by the side of Vice President Wheeler, was introduced in a speech of a single sentence, and proceeded to deliver a short inaugural address. This was a model in construction and conciseness, and was delivered with an ease and grace, and a smoothness and clearness of enunciation that was a most agreeable impression. It was plain to see by knowing looks and expressive nods that Gen. Arthur was, on the instant, a favorite.

After administering the oath of office to Gen. Arthur, Vice President Wheeler delivered a short farewell address. The senate rose and offered prayer. During the prayer, Gen. Garfield stood with head bowed and hands clasped behind him. President Hayes stood erect, with arms folded in front.

After these ceremonies the whole audience repaired to the front of the capitol to witness the inauguration of Gen. Garfield.

A TYPICAL TEXAN TRAGEDY.

Why a Kind-Hearted Man Took A Clergyman's Life.

From the Galveston (Texas) News.

The Uvalde *Hesperian* gives an account of a fatal encounter that reads like some of the burlesques on life in Texas, where neighbors are represented as shooting each other in the most amiable spirit. The *Hesperian's* story is only too true.

Jack Kelly, who resides in the vicinity of Sabinal Canyon, near Wareville, came into Uvalde and surrendered to Sheriff Patterson, stating that he had killed, in self-defense, the Rev. J. A. J. Smith, on Wednesday, the 19th ult. Mr. Kelly made the following statement in regard to the tragedy: "Some one must have been speaking to Mr. Smith in regard to his having grazed sheep on Smith's land, and he knows no other cause would have led to the affair. When Kelly first saw Smith the latter was in his buggy, following Kelly's sheep. This was about 3:30 p. m., and Smith had been with them about two hours. Kelly then went ahead of him, and Smith was still with them. As Kelly was walking around the sheep Smith called to him to 'hold on.' They were then about 100 yards apart. Kelly then sat down by a small pecan tree and waited for Smith, who drove up opposite within about 10 feet of Kelly, stopped his horses, placed the reins over the dashboard, saying, 'Good evening, Mr. Kelly,' and picking up his Winchester, which was at his side on the buggy seat, at the same time. Kelly arose and replied: 'Good evening, Parson Smith,' raising his Winchester, which had been lying across his lap. Smith then fired and Kelly answered the fire, there being a very brief interval between the shots of both parties. Smith fired one shot from his Winchester, and jumped out of the buggy on the opposite side from Kelly, and fired another shot across the buggy, which Kelly dodged by dropping on his knees. Kelly fired two shots from his Winchester, which got out of order at the second shot and he drew his six shooter. Smith then fired between the spokes of the hind wheels of the buggy at Kelly, who fired twice through the spokes of the same wheels at Smith. Both then stepped back to the rear of the buggy, and met at point-blank range, when Kelly fired a shot which took effect in Smith's breast, or stomach, and as Smith stepped back several paces, Kelly fired his last shot as Smith fell, the ball taking effect in Smith's head. Both parties to the untoward affair enjoyed the respect and esteem of the community, and have means. Had not the practice of carrying weapons been so vogue in this section this difficulty would not have been averted, the bullet would not have cut the thread of a minister's life, and a kind and unassuming man, never before had a difficulty in his life would not have had to take that life."

Maxims of Moralists.

Chaucer: Nature is the vicar of Almighty Lord.

Tabor: No soul was ever lost because its fresh beginnings broke down; but thousands of souls have been lost because they would not have fresh beginnings.

Edward Everett: The great object of all knowledge is to enlarge and purify the soul, to fill the mind with noble contemplations, and to furnish a refined pleasure.

Burke: When bad men combine, the good must associate, else they will fall one by one, an unpitied sacrifice, in a contemptible struggle.

Hooker: Though the beauties, riches, honors, science, virtues and perfections of all men living were in the present possession of one, yet something above and beyond all this would still be sought and earnestly thirsted for.

Rochefoucauld: Hypocrisy is the homage vice pays to virtue.

Greville: Men and statues that are admired in an elevated situation have a different effect upon us when we approach them; the first appear less than we imagined them, the last greater.

Lavater: Beware of biting jests. The more truth they carry with them, the greater wounds they give, the greater smart they cause, and the greater they leave behind them.

Bridal Tours.

From Demoree's Magazine.

An eminent physician of New York, upon the occasion of his daughter's marriage, prohibited her from going on the usual bridal tour. He did this from the considerations of health and delicacy which are not generally borne in mind. The first experiences of a bride are such as she would naturally want retirement and rest rather than ostentatious publicity. A young couple in public cars and at hotel tables, cannot keep the precious and happy secret all to themselves. Their newly-formed relation tells itself in a thousand ways. Of this the bride is conscious and the ordeal to a sensitive young woman is most trying. Then the sudden change in the life of the woman is liable to bring on physical derangements which may last a life time, for the shock to an exaltation of her feelings, re-acted on her body, often injuriously. So the New York doctor we have been speaking of ordered his daughter, with her young husband, to enter at once upon the duties of a new home, and to postpone the tour until at least a month had passed away. Of course, there is another side of this question. It may be that even the fondest affection would not continue if two people were forced to spend all their time together without the distraction necessitated by travel, and the reserve necessary to be kept up in public places. This is an interesting topic, and one which might form a profitable subject to debate in women's societies. It is a subject, also, upon which women physicians might be heard to advantage.

A Great but Uncompleted Work.

One day when young Abu Ben-high-dad was looking about in the great library of that eminent Arabian scholar, Sheikh Dand-bing Macmahammed, his eyes fell upon twenty large volumes, all on one subject. He expressed his surprise and exclaimed: "Oh Sheikh, tell me, Allah bless you, what's in them there books. It strikes me, O Sheikh, that the writtengraves have been a fellow-exhaustless wind." "Thou mistakest, O Ben-high-dad; thou art as yet but a superficial observer. Know, young fellow, that these are the works of the high and mighty Hash Haroun-con-found-ed, a man who married early in life and supported his household by the pen. Now then, O Ben-high-dad, listen! In those books are recorded all the complaints and fault-finders which Mrs. Haroun-con-found-ed committed to the ears of that mighty man during their wedded life. And lo! Ben-high-dad, the great Hash Haroun died, leaving his work, as we see, but a fragment, though twenty volumes had been written." Hereupon the eminent Sheikh Macmahammed ceased to speak, and the young Abu Ben-high-dad walked away, whistling a melancholy air of Arabia.

There is nothing, says a Western writer, that concerns people less and in which they take greater interest than the marriage of others.

TRIPPER SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
 WEEKLY, One Year, \$2.50
 Six Months, \$1.50
 Three Months, .75

ADVERTISING RATES.
 Local and foreign business notices, 10 cents per line, of 30 characters type, each insertion. Ten insertions for the price of nine.
 Professional cards, four times or less, \$10 per annum.
 Advertisements in columns of "Wanted," "For Sale," "For Rent," etc., 10 cents per line each insertion.
 Legal notices at regular rates.
 Original poetry \$1 per line.
 For contract rates of display advertising apply at this office or send for advertising card card.

SECRET SOCIETIES.
 A. F. & A. M. The regular communications of Bismarck Lodge No. 16, A. F. & A. M., are held in their hall on the first and third Mondays of each month, at 7 p. m. Brothers in good standing are cordially invited to attend.
 W. M. J. HANSEN, Sec'y.

EXAMINATIONS. I. O. O. F. Regular meetings of Golden Rule Encampment No. 4 are on the second and fourth Fridays of each month, in Odd Fellows Hall. Visiting encampments are invited to attend.
 W. M. J. HANSEN, Sec'y.

BISMARCK FIRE COMPANY.

Regular meetings at City Hall on the first Monday in each month at 8 p. m. Seven days of the month will be given as a signal.

DAVID STEWART, Sec'y.

BISMARCK, D. T., FRIDAY, MAR. 11, 1881.

GARFIELD'S CABINET.

When Lincoln was elected president he immediately fixed upon William H. Seward for secretary of state, and he never changed his mind. When Garfield was elected he, doubtless, said to himself, "James G. Blaine, secretary of state and no other, if the prince of parliamentaries will accept." Lincoln made a representative cabinet, accepting the leaders in their respective sections. Garfield has emulated Lincoln in selecting his ministry. In Blaine he chose the most popular leader since Henry Clay—the people's idol. Blaine probably represents more constituents than any other man in political life.

Sherman's successor, William Windom, comes from the northwest. He was Sherman's choice, and it is a fair presumption that the great financier knew his man. Sherman's judgment, in our opinion, is worth more than that of any other. Windom is one of the well-balanced statesmen of the century. His character is without blemish and his ability is seasoned with twenty years in congress. He has been a busy representative, growing in intellectual status with every day's experience. To the subject of public improvements he has devoted his best talents and most studious hours. He believes in the development of our resources and at the same time regulating the industrial of our civilization. He is one of the few public men who appreciate the fact that this is an age of iron and that the dominant element is "business," that labor and capital legitimately shared, will necessarily rule the nation; and that a cabinet minister with a department of public works is an innovation of early times as well as a necessity. The Minnesota member is a man of infinite tact, and his success as secretary of the treasury is certain. He will be equal to all emergencies. His personal popularity is only limited by his acquaintance.

The secretary of the Interior, Senator Arkwood, of Iowa, is a man of the people. He is a stalwart of the Blaine school, and one of the few republicans that the eighty thousand majority in that banner state delight to honor. Iowa was entitled to a place in the Garfield cabinet and Arkwood was selected. He will be a strong practical head to that important department and will remain in harmony with the spirit of the administration.

New York and Conkling are represented by Thomas L. James, the ideal master of the country. Never in the history of the United States was there a better man appointed to a cabinet office. Mr. James was born in Utica, (Conkling's home) in 1831, at fifteen became a printer and subsequently the editor of the Madison county Journal. As an editor he was earnest, liberal and able. He was a whig and then a republican. In 1861 he entered the New York custom house as inspector of customs and was in turn promoted to weigher and deputy collector. In 1875 Gen. Grant made him postmaster of New York City. He had long been noted for his executive ability, and in that capacity he has made himself an autocrat—an autocrat through brains and integrity. He is the model civil service reformer. While in the custom house he was president of the first board of examinations. In the New York postoffice he has wrought the finest illustration of civil service reform in America. He has gained an international reputation, many of his methods of conducting the public business having been adopted in the large cities of Europe. He will be postmaster-general and will understand the system he has to deal with, and if sustained by congress will give us the best mail service in the world. Mr. James is a tall, athletic looking man with a resolute cast of countenance.

Robert Lincoln, secretary of war, is the son of the best president we ever had. Robert was pressed for a place in the cabinet by the entire Illinois delegation. Senator Judge Davis is so well pleased with Mr. Lincoln's promotion that he is inclined to get off the fence. Davis was one of President Lincoln's most intimate friends, and has been as a father to the

son. Secretary Lincoln has been a model descendant of a great man. He has never asked the smallest favor from the government that owed his father so much, and has made his own record, living independent of favoritism and influence. His modesty and self-reliance commend him to the public. Leonard Swett, the leader of the Chicago bar, certifies in the *Times* that he is one of the most brilliant men in Illinois. He has been the attorney for the Pullman Palace Car Company, and THE TRIBUNE has no hesitancy in predicting an enviable career in Garfield's cabinet. Admitting his personal fitness, in his call to the cabinet may be seen a graceful compliment to the noblest and greatest character in the line of presidents.

Wayne McVeagh represents Pennsylvania, but not Don Cameron. Although Don's brother-in-law he has for a long time been opposing the Camerons in politics. The name of McVeagh stands for the brains and culture of the Keystone state. He has been a conspicuous figure in Pennsylvania since 1863, and has always been on the stump in campaigns. When there was work to be done, The Grow men in the recent senatorial fight tendered him as an olive branch, but Don said "No." McVeagh was good enough for a brother-in-law but not for Don's colleague in the United States senate. He is a fine talker and a lawyer who enjoys a rich practice, with an honorable tendency toward a political career. He will run the department of justice in the interest of decency, honesty and fitness and will look for lawyers in making his appointments.

Judge Hunt, of the court of claims, formerly of Louisiana, is the secretary of navy. He was never afraid of the bulldozers. Randall Hunt, of Fargo, is his son.

Garfield has acted wisely in his cabinet selections and will be the master. He is a cabinet in himself.

In a selfish sense Blaine suits the northwest—Minnesota and Dakota. He has many warm personal friends in both state and territory. His son, Walter Blaine, is a lawyer with ex Gov. Davis, of St. Paul, who might have been in Blaine's cabinet if Blaine had not Garfield had won at Chicago. Minnesota is a Blaine state after Windom. In Dakota, Dr. Hall, editor of the *Fargo Republican*, is probably Blaine's most intimate friend. Hall was secretary of the state of Maine for several terms and was always in close fellowship with the "plumed knight." He still admires Blaine and his *Republican* shows it in almost every issue.

CONGRESS made an appropriation for the erection of a postoffice building at Minneapolis.

REAPPORTIONMENT failed in the senate.

Strayed.
 Came into the enclosure of the subscriber at Sibley Island, one bay mare pony, branded on both hind legs, probably eight years old. The owner will please prove property and pay charges.
 A. C. DAVIS.
 February 28, 1881.

The Latest Styles.
 Ladies, call and see the latest style of ties at Dan Eisenberg's.

A Full Line
 of Gent's Furnishing Goods at Dan Eisenberg's.

If You Want
 A good dish of oysters, a cup of coffee or a first class lunch go to Fulton Market corner 1th and Main Streets.

Send for a Magazine.
 Subscriptions for Harpers, Frank Leslie's, Demorest's Godey's, &c., will be received and forwarded at the post office. 2717

All the Rage.
 Those Sara Bernhardt Ties at Dan Eisenberg's.

The Finest Wines.
 And Liquors and choice Cheeses, Imported and Domestic, at George Elder's "O. F. C." Restaurant, Front Street.

The Finest Selection
 of Ladies' Misses' and Children's Shoes in the city at Dan Eisenberg's.

New York Counts.
 At Fulton Market, the best oysters in the land.

The Most Fashionable Tie Worn
 is the Sara Bernhardt which you will find at Dan Eisenberg's.

Good Stabling.
 Good stabling in connection with the Merchants Hotel.
 MARSH & WALKMAN.

Spring and Summer Suits.
 T. J. Tully, the Merchant Tailor, has received the best and most varied stock of Spring and Summer Goods for men ever seen in Bismarck. It will pay you to stop and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Perfect fits guaranteed.

Nagara Saloon.
 Merchants Hotel, new the best in the city, every night in the week.
 MARSH & WALKMAN.

Fulton Market.
 Is the only place in the city to get good Oysters served in the best style.

Marsh & Wakeman
 Have fitted up the Niagara Sample Room in elegant style. Call in every night and sample their fine lunch.

LAND OFFICE AT BISMARCK, D. T., March 9, 1881.

Notice of Final Proof.
 Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at this office on the ninth day of April 1881, at 11 o'clock a. m., viz:

Edward Kleckard.
 Declaratory Statement No. 139, dated March 19, 1879, for the north 1/2 Sec. 2, T. 12 N., R. 73 W., and names the following as his witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and gentification of said land, viz: Charles A. Galloway, Alex. McKelvie, Harry H. Galloway and John Allen, all of Burleigh Co., D. T., and post office address Bismarck, D. T.
 JOHN A. REA, Register.

Notice of Final Proof.
 LAND OFFICE AT BISMARCK, D. T., March 9, 1881.
 Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at this office April 11, 1881, at 2 o'clock p. m., viz:

Jeremiah Sullivan.
 Declaratory Statement No. 305, made May 25, 1880, for Lots One, Two, Three and Four, Sec. 15, T. 13 N., R. 73 W., and names the following as his witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and gentification of said land, viz: William H. Thurston, Wm. Penning, John Bradt and J. F. Jones, all of Burleigh Co., D. T., and post office address, Bismarck, D. T.
 JOHN A. REA, Register.

Notice of Final Proof.
 LAND OFFICE AT BISMARCK, D. T., March 7, 1881.
 Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at this office Tuesday the 12th day of April, 1881, at 11 o'clock a. m., viz:

James Kervin.
 Declaratory Statement No. 311, made April 4, 1879, and alleged settlement same date, for the north 1/2 Sec. 4, T. 13 N., R. 73 W., Burleigh County, and names the following as his witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and gentification of said land, viz: Geo. Griffin, Geo. Peoples, James G. Pitts and John Waldron, all of Burleigh Co., D. T., and post office address Bismarck.
 And notice is hereby given to you, Arthur Duhay, who filed D. S. No. 118, Dec. 3, 1877, and to you, Joseph D. Loring, who made Homestead Entry No. 49, March 21, 1878, to appear at the U. S. Land Office upon said 12th day of April to show cause, if any you have, why said James Kervin should not be allowed to enter said tract of land.
 JOHN A. REA, Register.

Notice of Final Proof.
 LAND OFFICE AT BISMARCK, D. T., February 28, 1881.
 Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at this office Tuesday the 5th day of April, 1881, at 2 o'clock p. m., viz:

Lamont O. Stevens.
 Declaratory Statement No. 137 for the north 1/2 Sec. 2, T. 13 N., R. 73 W., and names the following as his witnesses, viz: N. E. Skelton, C. E. Scribner, J. A. Field and Peter Cox, of Burleigh County, Dakota, and post office address Maine, D. T.
 JOHN A. REA, Register.

Notice of Final Proof.
 LAND OFFICE AT BISMARCK, D. T., March 1, 1881.
 Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof on April 15, 1881, at 11 o'clock a. m., viz:

James G. Malloy.
 D. S. No. 305, filed June 2, 1880, for the north 1/2 Sec. 2, T. 13 N., R. 73 W., and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Geo. Thurnwald, Jerry Sullivan, Joseph Taggart and Edward Sloan, all of Burleigh County and post office address Bismarck, D. T.
 JOHN A. REA, Register.

Notice of Final Proof.
 LAND OFFICE AT BISMARCK, D. T., March 2, 1881.
 Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at 2 o'clock p. m. on Saturday, April 16, 1881, viz:

Patrick Byrne.
 Declaratory Statement No. 270 for the north 1/2 Sec. 4, T. 13 N., R. 73 W., and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Geo. Thurnwald, Jerry Sullivan, Joseph Taggart and Edward Sloan, all of Burleigh Co., D. T., and P. O. address Bismarck, D. T.
 JOHN A. REA, Register.

Notice of Final Proof.
 LAND OFFICE AT BISMARCK, D. T., January 31, 1881.
 Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof on Tuesday, March 22, 1881, at 11 o'clock a. m., viz:

Daniel Manning.
 Homestead Entry No. 62 for the north 1/2 Sec. 2, T. 13 N., R. 73 W., and names the following as his witnesses, viz: W. E. Cahall, Charles Carr, Frank Donnelly, and George H. Brown, all of Burleigh County, postoffice address Bismarck, D. T.
 JOHN A. REA, Register.

Notice of Final Proof.
 LAND OFFICE AT BISMARCK, D. T., February 18, 1881.
 Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof on the 26th day of March 1881, at 11 o'clock a. m., viz:

Joseph Gorton Miller.
 Soldier's Homestead Application No. 70 for the north 1/2 Sec. 24, Township 12 N., Range 73 W., west and names the following as his witnesses, viz: Wm. A. Bentley, Wm. White, Edward Sloan and C. Brown, all of Bismarck, Burleigh Co., D. T.
 JOHN A. REA, Register.

By Universal Accord.
 AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS are the best of all purgatives for family use. They are the product of long, laborious, and successful chemical investigation, and their extensive use, by Physicians in their practice, and by all civilized nations, proves them the best and most effective purgative pill that medical science can devise. Being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use. In intrinsic value and curative powers no other pills can be compared with them, and every person, knowing their virtues, will employ them, when needed. They keep the system in perfect order, and maintain in healthy action the whole machinery of life. Mild, refreshing and effective, they are especially adapted to the needs of the digestive apparatus, derangements of which they prevent and cure if timely taken. They are the best and safest physic to employ for children and weakened constitutions, where a mild, but efficient cathartic is required.

Misses' and Children's Shoes.
 At bottom prices at MARSHALL'S.

You Should Stop at the Merchants.
 When visiting Bismarck, their accommodations can not be surpassed.
 MARSH & WALKMAN.

Sarah Bernhardt Ties at
 Dan Eisenberg's.

BARGAINS.
 480 acres, five miles from Bismarck, at \$3 per acre.
 15 lots in Raymond's River Addition to Bismarck, at \$150 each.

25 lots in Bismarck at \$30 each.
 House to rent. Enquire of FLANNERY & WETHERBY.

G. H. FAIRCHILD, Insurance Agent

BISMARCK, D. T.,

Representing the Following Companies:

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE American Central Insurance Co.
 On the 31st day of December, 1880.
 The name of the company is American Central. It is located in St. Louis, Missouri. The amount of its Capital Stock is \$300,000. The amount of its Capital Stock paid up is \$300,000.

ASSETS.
 Cash on hand and in the hands of agents or other persons \$ 116,105 81
 Bonds owned by the company, to-wit: Reg. U. S. currency 6 per cents, 15 bonds at \$10,000 each \$150,000
 15 bonds at 1,000 each, 15,000
 200,000 400,000
 Missouri 6 per cent. bonds \$200,000 400,000
 Total assets \$ 816,105 81

LIABILITIES.
 Losses adjusted and not due \$19,425 92
 Losses unadjusted, in suspense, waiting for further proof \$ 3,465 00
 Less reinsurance \$ 4,837 25 \$ 30,653 66
 All other claims against the company \$ 7,074 24
 Total liabilities \$ 39,373 90

STATE OF MISSOURI.
 City of St. Louis.
 George T. Crain, President, and James Newman, Assistant Sec. of the American Central Insurance Company, being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing is a full, true and correct statement of the affairs of said company, that the said insurance company is the bona fide owner of at least one hundred thousand dollars of actual cash capital, invested in the State and United States stocks and bonds, or in bond or mortgages of real estate unincumbered and worth double the amount for which the same is mortgaged, and they are the above described officers of the said Insurance Company.
 Geo. T. Crain, President.
 James Newman, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 29th day of January, 1881.
 C. D. GAZEN, JR., Notary Public.
Office of Territorial Auditor.
 Yankton, Dakota, Jan. 27, 1881.
 I, L. M. Purdy, Deputy Auditor of the Territory of Dakota, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original statement of the American Central Insurance Company, filed in this office a sworn statement of its condition on the 31st day of December, 1880, and now on file in this office.

STATE OF NEW YORK.
 County of New York.
 Nicholas C. Miller, President, and James M. Hodge, Secretary, of the Star Fire Insurance Company, being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing is a full, true and correct statement of the affairs of said company; that the said insurance company is the bona fide owner of at least one hundred thousand dollars of actual cash capital, invested in the State and United States stocks and bonds, or in bond or mortgages of real estate unincumbered and worth double the amount for which the same is mortgaged, and they are the above described officers of said insurance company.
 N. C. MILLER, President.
 James M. Hodge, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 29th day of January, 1881.
 R. B. VALENTINE, JR., Notary Public.
Auditor's Office, Yankton, Dakota.
 I, L. M. Purdy, Deputy Auditor of the Territory of Dakota, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original statement of the Star Fire Insurance Company, filed in this office a sworn statement of its condition on the 31st day of December, 1880, and now on file in this office.

St. Paul Fire and Marine Ins. Co.
 On the 31st day of December, 1880.
 The name of the company is St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Company. It is located in St. Paul, Minnesota. The amount of its Capital Stock is \$400,000. The amount of its Capital Stock paid up is \$400,000.

ASSETS.
 Cash on hand and in the hands of agents or other persons \$ 58,925 24
 Real estate unincumbered \$ 328,045 63
 Bonds owned by the company, to-wit: Loans on bonds and mortgage being first lien on unincumbered real estate \$ 60,642 35
 Deposits otherwise secured \$ 176,194 46
 Debts for premiums \$ 40,208 43
 All other securities \$ 20,639 29
 Total assets \$ 854,305 61

LIABILITIES.
 Losses adjusted and not due \$ 40,369 60
 Losses unadjusted, in suspense, waiting for further proof \$ 3,465 00
 All other claims against the company \$ 5,285 45
 Reinsurance \$ 250,162 95
 Total liabilities \$ 300,282 90

STATE OF NEW YORK.
 County of New York.
 C. H. Bigelow, President, and C. A. Eaton, Secretary of the St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Company, being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing is a full, true and correct statement of the affairs of said company; that the said insurance company is the bona fide owner of at least one hundred thousand dollars of actual cash capital, invested in the State and United States stocks and bonds, or in bond or mortgages of real estate unincumbered and worth double the amount for which the same is mortgaged, and they are the above described officers of the said insurance company.
 C. H. BIGELOW, President.
 C. A. EATON, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 29th day of January, 1881.
 EDWIN S. CUTLER, Notary Public.
Office of Territorial Auditor.
 Yankton, Dakota, Jan. 27, 1881.
 I, L. M. Purdy, Deputy Auditor of the Territory of Dakota, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original statement of the St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Company, filed in this office a sworn statement of its condition on the 31st day of December, 1880, and now on file in this office.

SPRINGFIELD FIRE & MARINE INS. CO.
 On the 31st day of December, 1880.
 The name of the company is Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company. It is located in Springfield, Massachusetts. The amount of its Capital Stock is \$1,000,000. Its capital stock paid up is \$1,000,000.

ASSETS.
 Cash on hand and in the hands of agents or other persons \$ 179,032 27
 Real estate unincumbered \$ 151,000 00
 Stocks and bonds owned by the company \$ 1,250,000 00
 Loans on bond and mortgage being first lien on unincumbered real estate \$ 313,566 67
 Debts otherwise secured \$ 30,075 00
 All other securities \$ 31,001 25
 Total assets \$ 2,064,595 19

LIABILITIES.
 Losses adjusted and not due \$ 33,343 16
 Losses unadjusted, in suspense, waiting for further proof \$ 3,410 36
 All other claims against the company \$ 9,609 46
 Reinsurance fund a 50 per cent. \$ 161,472 43
 Total liabilities \$ 230,835 39

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS.
 County of Hampden.
 J. R. Dunham, President, and Sanford J. Hall, Secretary of the Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company, being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing is a full, true and correct statement of the affairs of said company; that the said insurance company is the bona fide owner of at least one hundred thousand dollars of actual cash capital, invested in the State and United States stocks and bonds, or in bond or mortgages of real estate unincumbered and worth double the amount for which the same is mortgaged; and they are the above described officers of the said insurance company.
 J. R. DUNHAM, President.
 S. J. HALL, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of January, 1881.
 W. L. STREKE, Justice of the Peace.
Office of Territorial Auditor.
 Yankton, Dakota, Jan. 29, 1881.
 I, L. M. Purdy, Deputy Auditor of the Territory of Dakota, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original statement of the Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Springfield, Mass., on the 31st day of December, 1880, and now on file in this office.

Western Assurance Company.
 On the 31st day of December, 1880.
 The name of the company is the Western Assurance Company. It is located in Toronto, Ontario. The amount of its Capital Stock is \$300,000. The amount of its Capital Stock paid up is \$300,000.

INSURANCE.

bered and worth double the amount for which the same is mortgaged; and they are the above described officers of the said insurance company.
 J. McMurtry, President.
 J. E. Kenny, Manager.
 James Bommer, Secretary.
 Chas. Magrath, Notary Public.

Office Territorial Auditor.
 Yankton, Dakota, Feb. 10, 1881.
 I, L. M. Purdy, Auditor of the Territory of Dakota, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original statement of the Western Assurance Company of Toronto, Canada on the 31st day of December, 1880, and now on file in this office.

INSURANCE.
 The Territory of Dakota, Auditor's Office.
 Whereas, the Western Assurance Company, located in the city of Toronto and Dominion of Canada, has filed in this office a sworn statement of its condition on the 31st day of December, 1880, in accordance with the provisions of an act of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Dakota, relating to insurance companies, approved February 16, 1877; and

Whereas, on examination of the sworn statement of said company filed in this office, I find that the said insurance company is possessed of the necessary amount of capital invested as required by law.
 Therefore, I, L. M. Purdy, Auditor of Dakota Territory, do hereby certify that said insurance company is duly authorized to transact the business of Fire Insurance in said Territory for the year ending December 31, 1881, by agents properly appointed.
 Geo. H. Fairchild, Agent, Bismarck.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE Star Fire Insurance Company.
 On the 31st day of December, 1880.
 The name of the company is the Star Fire Insurance Company. It is located in New York. Its capital stock is \$500,000. Its capital stock paid up is \$500,000.

ASSETS.
 Cash on hand and in the hands of agents or other persons \$ 33,375 43
 Real estate unincumbered \$ 45,500 00
 Bonds owned by the company, to-wit: U. S. 5 per cent. bonds \$ 300,000 00
 4 4 4 100,000 100,000 00
 District of Columbia 3 1/2 per cent. 100,000 100,000 00
 25 shares Nassau Bank Stock. 5,000 5,000 00
 25 shares German American Bank. 1,875 1,875 50
 Loans on bond and mortgage being first lien on unincumbered real estate worth double the amount loaned \$ 133,975 00
 Debts otherwise secured \$ 62,647 40
 Debts for premiums \$ 7,221 22
 Total assets \$ 964,398 71

LIABILITIES.
 Losses adjusted and not due \$ 24,032 12
 Losses unadjusted \$ 13,549 00
 Losses in suspense waiting for further proof \$ 2,629 00
 All other claims against the company \$ 15,171 31
 Amt necessary to reinsure outstanding risks \$ 202,217 19
 Total liabilities \$ 258,589 67

STATE OF NEW YORK.
 County of New York.
 Nicholas C. Miller, President, and James M. Hodge, Secretary, of the Star Insurance Company, being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing is a full, true and correct statement of the affairs of said company; that the said insurance company is the bona fide owner of at least one hundred thousand dollars of actual cash capital, invested in the State and United States stocks and bonds, or in bond or mortgages of real estate unincumbered and worth double the amount for which the same is mortgaged, and they are the above described officers of said insurance company.
 N. C. MILLER, President.
 James M. Hodge, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 29th day of January, 1881.
 R. B. VALENTINE, JR., Notary Public.
Auditor's Office, Yankton, Dakota.
 I, L. M. Purdy, Deputy Auditor of the Territory of Dakota, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original statement of the Star Fire Insurance Company, filed in this office a sworn statement of its condition on the 31st day of December, 1880, and now on file in this office.

SPRINGFIELD FIRE & MARINE INS. CO.
 On the 31st day of December, 1880.
 The name of the company is Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company. It is located in Springfield, Massachusetts. The amount of its Capital Stock is \$1,000,000. Its capital stock paid up is \$1,000,000.

ASSETS.
 Cash on hand and in the hands of agents or other persons \$ 179,032 27
 Real estate unincumbered \$ 151,000 00
 Stocks and bonds owned by the company \$ 1,250,000 00
 Loans on bond and mortgage being first lien on unincumbered real estate \$ 313,566 67
 Debts otherwise secured \$ 30,075 00
 All other securities \$ 31,001 25
 Total assets \$ 2,064,595 19

LIABILITIES.
 Losses adjusted and not due \$ 33,343 16
 Losses unadjusted, in suspense, waiting for further proof \$ 3,410 36
 All other claims against the company \$ 9,609 46
 Reinsurance fund a 50 per cent. \$ 161,472 43
 Total liabilities \$ 230,835 39

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS.
 County of Hampden.
 J. R. Dunham, President, and Sanford J. Hall, Secretary of the Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company, being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing is a full, true and correct statement of the affairs of said company; that the said insurance company is the bona fide owner of at least one hundred thousand dollars of actual cash capital, invested in the State and United States stocks and bonds, or in bond or mortgages of real estate unincumbered and worth double the amount for which the same is mortgaged

ABOUT A BOSTON GIRL.

Miss Pallas Eudora Von Blumky
She didn't know chicken from turkey;
High Spanish and Greek
She could fluently speak
But her knowledge of poultry was murky.

She could tell the great uncle of Moses,
And the dates of the wars of the Roses,
And the reason of things—
Why the Indians wear rings
In their red, aboriginal noses.

Why Shakespeare was wrong in his grammar,
And the meaning of Emerson's "Brahma."
And she went chopping rocks
With a little black box
And a small geological hammer.

She had views upon co-education,
And the principal needs of the nation;
And her glasses were blue,
And the number she knew
Of the stars in each high constellation.

And she wrote in a handwriting clerical,
And she talked with an emphasis jerky,
And she painted on tiles
In the sweetest of styles,
But she didn't know chicken from turkey.

THE CONDUCTOR'S STORY.

An Episode of a Trip On the Union Pacific.

I think it is Emerson who says: "When you pay for your ticket, and get into the car, you have no guess what good company you shall find there. You buy much that is not rendered in the bill." I have found this remark eminently true on several occasions, particularly when my life-long friend Ruth bears me company.

Ruth is the most unconventional of women. She travels, as she does everything else with whole-souled earnestness, and finds bread where most people could gather only stones. Thus, being recently in the rear of the car of the long train, she preferred standing upon the platform and drinking in at one draught that magnificent valley of the Sacramento, through which we seemed flying, than by tantalizing sips, as one has to do from behind a narrow window.

I followed her. I always do. And holding on to the narrow railing, we felt somewhat like two lost comets whirling through space. Soon the door behind us banged, and a gentleman in the midst of a life, with a face as classically beautiful as Edwin Booth's, and a waist of Fallstaffian dimensions, joined us. He beamed on us almost literally. From the dimple in his fair, soft chin to the ring of brown, silky hair, which lay upon his broad, smooth forehead, the expression beamed with intelligent good nature. Behind that was such a retrospective background to the sunny brightness that, after a few commonplace, Ruth, the daring, earnest impudent creature, said looking up meanwhile into his face with a smile so honest and kindly that he would have been a Berserker not to have reflected it:

"Sir, permit me to remark that you are a physical incongruity."

"Not so bad as that, madame, I hope. I am merely a conductor, and as by this time you have discovered, and a pretty well balanced one, independent of my avoirdupois."

"But your thoughtful face, sir, that is what perplexes me. It should belong to a body one-third the weight of yours," suggested Ruth, the wise disciple of Levator.

"My face is all right," he replied, stroking his cheek and chin with an air of marvelous self-complacency. "It stopped growing ten years ago, but it is here, here," touching the region of his diaphragm, with the tip of his plump forefinger, "that contentment and my rare good luck shows itself. Once I was as thin as Peter Schlemmel's shadow," he puffed, looking into Ruth's clear gray eyes as if he would sound her soul's depths. "I am strangely tempted to tell you my bit of a romance, for there is a long stretch ahead, and you look like one of the kind to enjoy a touch of nature. Isn't it so?"

The conductor had struck the very keynote of our needs. We were pining for a veritable, told in an unconventional way, to be told, too, under such peculiar circumstances would be an added spice, and thus we besought him to immediately yield to temptation.

"I am an old stager," he said, "at least it was far back the spring of '50 that, with a blanket strapped upon my back, fifty cents in my pants pocket, and the biggest stock of food and untold energy that ever made a lad's heart as light as a balloon, I tramped along here in my search for the 'gold digger'." My ambition was higher than those buttes yonder, by thousands of feet, and the top was to be capped with solid gold," pointing, as he spoke, to the three singular and isolated peaks we were just then passing, known as the Marysville Buttes, whose volcanic heights looked as inaccessible to us as their peaks seemed brown and barren.

"It appears to me," said Ruth, measuring the almost precipitous sides of those lofty and mysterious hills, "that when a man aspires to touch the sky he would want a higher ground than mere gold, not, however, that I hold the metal in contempt."

"I had, madame, and that was the whole matter. I was desperately in love—that was a solemn fact expressed in as few words as possible—and I believed that she loved me, but the girl of Mount Shasta was not attainable to me, than Jennie. Her father, an old Philadelphia druggist, had money, and I had none. He was proud as Lucifer, and I was ambitious for his daughter as he was proud. I felt that I could 'move a mountain,' if I could find a mountain to move, so Jennie and I said good-bye one afternoon under an old oak in Fairmount Park, and in the very depths of my heart I believed she would be true to me. It was not a seven days' ride in a palace car from New York to San Francisco those days, and the tall, slender, hungry, penniless lad who tramped along here twenty-nine years ago, seeking his fortune like another Dick Whittington, was a weary and homesick one, as well."

"By 'here,' which you have twice used to you mean this veritable valley of the Sacramento?" asked Ruth.

"The very same. My objective point was a place now famous in the annals of that period, called 'Bidwell's Bar,' on account of a rich bar in the Feather River, full of golden sand, which was discovered by General Bidwell. The place was many miles from me; the country was sparsely settled; I did not know a soul (for even tramps were scarce in those early days), and so my courage and my legs gave out together. Pulling off my old boots about five o'clock one sultry day, I heard my blistered feet to the cool evening breeze, and creeping into a clump of young manzanitas, fell asleep, hoping that I would never again wake this side of the stars. I did, however, conscious that my toes were being licked in a gentle fashion, and discovered that it was being done by a young brown setter dog, about as hungry-looking and generally dilapidated as I was myself. Where he came from I never knew, but looking into his half human eyes, we speedily entered into a sort of dumb compact to trudge on together. I found that the poor fellow, (I never could call him a brute), had a sore knee, inflamed and bleeding. I tore a strip off from my last handkerchief to bind it up, and in place of the good Samaritan of old wine, gave him my last scrap of cold corn. It is strange, but forasmuch as I was in those days, I recall them with a tender pleasure, almost unaccountable. If I

had been raised a Brahmin, I would have believed that some immortal spirit of un-failing cheerfulness and unending resources was imprisoned in that dog's body. Did you ever read the fairy legend of 'The White Cat,' who, after she had persuaded the young prince, her lover, to cut off her head and tail and throw them in the fire, suddenly stood before him a woman, as fair as Aurora? Fritz, for that was the name by which I called the dog, looked at me with Jennie's brown eyes, half roguish, half thoughtful, and together we resumed our journey. Nor would I have followed in the wake of the young prince, even had I known the result would be similar, for Fritz, the dog, was invaluable, just as he was. All loneliness was gone, now that he purely left my side, and although our shadows had grown less by the time we reached the 'Bar' our immaterial entities were in prime order for anything in the shape of adventure. 'Have never seen any gold dug.' Then I'll not at this late day spoil your first impressions of a miner's camp by describing mine, as I approached Bidwell's Bar. I may say that that one might have supposed an earthquake or tornado had been at work there, tearing up the hundreds of thousands of cubic feet that had been moved and removed by mortal hands in their frantic and persistent search for gold. The 'Bar' was a world in miniature. Almost every nationality was there represented, and almost every feature of human kind and humanity. Armed with pick, pan, and shovel, I like hundreds of others, began to dig, and burrow, and wash dirt. But my labor and its results would not balance, for somehow my little leather bag of gold dust grew no heavier, toil as I would. Wages being good, I stopped digging, and hired myself as a sort of camp scullion. I did every kind of jobbing within the range of a miner's wants. Washing dirty flannel shirts and cotton overalls, patching leather trousers, and cooking flapjacks is not the most dignified and flower-strewn path to fortune, you must know; and to a boy, whose ideas of chivalry, independence, and deeds of knightly valor were purely and intensely Byronic, such a fate, you must acknowledge, was a sort of poetic injustice. My aim, though, was to earn money with which to buy a certain claim of which I knew, that I had, in advance, labelled 'Bonanza.' I might have succeeded, but I was prostrated by a malarial fever, and for days and weeks lay unconscious, at the tender mercy of a few rough Welsh miners with human hearts. My little hoard of money and my energy melted away together, like spring snow. But for Fritz, I'd have died of disappointment alone. He had adopted the 'Never say die' motto, and I as often read in his glorious eyes the sentence, 'You great old coward! At him again!' as a tender and appreciative sympathy which the gift of speech could not have made more reassuring. My ears had pitched me a tent on the steep side of a low hill, and left me to get well at my leisure. My 'bottom dollar' had dwindled into the value of a dime, my legs into the thickness of a pair of tongs (for all appetite was gone), and one night hope failed me. Believing I was going to die, I resolved to do the fair thing by Jennie, apprise her of the event, and advise her to forget me. By the flickering light of a bit of tallow candle I commenced the letter—the first I had written for months. I thought aloud as I wrote. Fritz lay beside me, his nose wedged between his fore-paws, but I knew by the twitching of his ears that he understood every word I was writing. I had reached the climax of renunciation and wretchedness—or rather my expression of it—when suddenly arose and went out. I soon heard him pawing and scratching, and tearing the earth about six feet from me, as though he was under contract to dig a tunnel to China before daylight. Thinking he had found the burrow of a wolf or a fox, I called him off, but he was as deaf as a rock to my voice. Seizing the candle, I hurried to the spot, around which lay a half-bushel of gravel, which he had loosened, when my eye caught the gleam of a dull red streak that veined a piece among the fresh earth. Would you believe it? That streak was worth fifty dollars, and it was virgin gold. Nor was it the only one upon the hillside. Fritz had found a lode (thanks to a gopher), and I, thereby, had found a fortune. As soon as possible I had the gold of that first precious stone wrought into a ring of my own designing; all of it, at least, but the contents of one blunt corner, which, in its native roughness, I had mounted as a simple brooch. Sending these to Jennie, I—

"An act of great generosity, sir, I think," interrupted Ruth, with a laughing glint in her eye. "One would have thought you'd have preserved such a piece of rare good fortune as a memorial stone."

"You anticipate me, madam. It was as a memorial that I sent my first bit of treasure, but I expected to get it back again within two years, and the girl with it."

"And did you?"

"No; nor even received a line of acknowledgment that my offer had been accepted. Nothing finds gold quicker than gold, when a man has once got a fair share of it, and in two years I had, in various ways, secured twenty thousand dollars. Investing it, as I thought, safely, I returned to Philadelphia in all the pride of a conquering hero. My story ought to end here; to wind up with the chime of wedding bells and a 'beautiful Rachel' as my reward for faithful serving, but I had scarcely arrived when I heard, incidentally, that Jennie had gone with her father to Europe, nor left one sign that she ever remembered me."

"You certainly did not let that fact dampen the ardor of your pursuit!" queried Ruth; "you followed her, of course."

"Of course I did no such thing, madame. I returned to San Francisco, and plunged into the excitement of gold hunting with a recklessness that a woman can not understand. Six months after and I had lost over a dollar, but, by that time, I had learned that experience is worth nothing as solid capital until it has been dearly bought. I whistled my rhyme.

Loss and gain, Pleasure and pain,
Balance the sea-saw of life.
In the sensitive ears of my faithful Fritz, I heard his brown head close to my shoulder—don't laugh, that dog was my friend—rolled up my sleeves, and again went to work with a vigor that I knew meant success if the vein held out. It did, and five years afterward I had a bank account which ran largely into the thousands. I invested it in land. By that time I was a bachelor of nearly thirty. Hard knocks and my one big disappointment had shaken all the romance out of me, and when I again went East it was on business connected with the construction of this railroad."

"And you had quite outlived your boyish fancy, as your heart began to lose its youth?" said Ruth, with the least bit of cynicism in her tone.

"I think Fritz knew," said the conductor, quietly, "had become almost a misanthrope for his sake. If I left him to go to society—such as we had—for a few hours, he either whined like a sick child or kept up such an incessant yapping and baying that, to save him from being shot as a nuisance, I went no place where it was impossible for him to accompany me. The old fellow went with me even to New York, and on the journey I often caught myself cogitating how he—born in a wilderness of wild mustard, and as fond of camp-life as an Indian—would take to the constraints of an old city. Well, he had not been in New York a week, he

fore there was a strong tugging at my heart to run down to Philadelphia. Not that it was home for me, for my parents had died before I left it. I called the desire 'the charm of association,' and it led me. There, as I first went down Arch street, my poor dog lost his wits and sober dignity of his maturity. He had a remarkably fine scent, I always knew that; but no sooner had we turned into that particular street than, with nose close to the ground and rigid tail, he ran zig-zag to and fro, as though he was on the trail of an erratic fox. I called him, but he gave no heed. People got out of his way. The gamins shouted, and, with a wild, shrill bark, he suddenly bounded into the doorway of a large dry goods store. I bounded after him in time to see him rush up to a lady in black, who was examining some gloves, and dance around her with signs of the most extravagant joy. 'Roy! Roy! Dear old Roy,' was all she said, but I'd have sworn the voice was Jennie's if I had heard it on the summit of Mount Blanc. A white hand was laid upon his head, and my ring was on the band."

He paused. "Yours? Sir, I hope you did not claim it," said his practical collector.

"I did, and the hand which wore it, just as I originally intended. Nor did Alexander, in his hour of greatest conquest, ever smile a more serene approval of himself than our conductor at this stage of his story."

But the conduct of Fritz, and the lady's silence, and all the queer concomitants which exist only in action—how do you reconcile them with an 'ow'-true tale?" said Ruth, the truth-loving.

"Fritz was Roy, the Roy who had often been caressed by Jennie before his young master, Jennie's cousin, got the gold fever, when I did, and came to California, never to return. Jennie had written, but her letters never reached me. She thought me dead. Why the dog came to me, when his master died, is one among the riddles of my life which I will disentangle in the hereafter."

"And to-day where is she?"

He stood waiting for the question. "On our ranch near Sacramento, and I believe one of the happiest women in the state. We have a boy ten years old whose name is Fritz, and all the dearer for the sake of the old friend who has long since gone where I hope, one day, to meet the human of him. I wish you could stop off awhile and see my wife. Queer, isn't it, that I should have intruded this bit of private history upon you, but the truth is—Yes, coming, I'll be with you again, ladies. A brake-man beckoned him inside, and we had seen the last of our handsome conductor."

The evening shadows had begun to lengthen. The setting sun had turned the vast plain of the Sacramento Valley into a "field of the cloth of gold," and the distant peaks of the Sierra, clad in their eternal snows, but now rose tinted and glowing, seemed to cleave the azure above them with a wedge of burnished silver. It was starlight when we reached the end of our car ride and were registered for the night.

"The conductor's story was a pleasant little episode, Ruth, wasn't it. Do you believe it all happened?" I asked, as I leaned from my pillow to hers to leave a good-night kiss on her round cheek.

"I like Fritz," was her sleepy answer. "There's a divinity about some dogs that the half of mankind can neither appreciate or attain. I trust a man whom a dog loves."

How Gen. Grant Avoids Dyspepsia.
New York Letter to Springfield Republican.

We are greatly concerned about General Grant's digestion. On an average he attends an elaborate dinner three or four times a week, and as he has been keeping this up for the last four years, we feel that he has no just cause for being anything but a miserable, confirmed dyspeptic. All governments say that dinners nowadays are ordered for the wines to be drunk, not for the food to be eaten. Six or eight kinds of rare wine are chosen first, and then courses are ordered which most harmonize with or provoke appetite for those wines. How excellently planned for destroying the moral tone of any well regulated stomach this is, is self-evident. Only an abnormal digestion could long resist the ravages of such feasts, and when they are kept up year after year, as they are by our distinguished fellow-citizen, any result might be looked for. He avoids great ill, however, by rarely partaking of more than two or three courses, and a single kind of wine at any banquet. He is a brave man and is not afraid of death, but he has no intention of going out of life an inglorious victim to gout or apoplexy. If statistics could be gathered on such a subject, I am perfectly sure it would be found that, among the wealthy classes of the Metropolis, over-eating does every year more burn than over-drinking. To live well in New York generally means to live richly—that is, unwholesomely. When persons have not much means they live simply, because simple food is usually cheaper and takes less time to think of. But those who can afford a French cook or a chef give much reflection to deciding on a variety of omelet and elaborating the detail of a salad. There seems to be a sort of compensation, after all, in moderate means.

Grant on the Surrender of Vicksburg
A letter written by General Grant to his father describing the surrender of Vicksburg was sold at an autograph sale in Boston last week. "I found," writes the General, "I had continuously underestimated the force of the enemy, both in men and artillery. The number of prisoners surrendered was 30,000. The process of paroling is so tedious, however, that many who are desirous of getting to their homes will escape before the paroling officers will get around to them. The arms taken are about 180 pieces of artillery, and over 30,000 stand of small arms. The enemy still had about four days' rations of flour and meat, and a large quantity of sugar. The weather is now exceedingly warm, and the roads intolerably dusty. It cannot be expected, under these circumstances, that the health of this command can keep up as it has done. My troops were not allowed one hour's idle time after the surrender, but were at once started after other game. My health has continued very good during the campaign which has just closed. Remember me to all at home."

Before and After Election.
From the Galveston News.

"The baby has got a new tooth, but the old lady is laid up with a cold in her head, and Johnny is down with the measles," remarked a Galveston gentleman to a defeated candidate. "What in the thunder do I care?" was the reply of the defeated candidate, scowling furiously. "Well," said the gentleman, slowly, "before the election you used to take me aside every time you met me, and ask me how my family was coming on. As I thought you would like to know as I was saying, Johnny is all broken out with the measles, and the baby—'" "Go to Halifax!" roared the exasperated ex-candidate, producing a police whistle, all of which goes to show that the defeated candidate is quite as independent as the one who is elected."

The quickest and best way to boil milk is to put it into a tin dish and set that into a kettle of boiling water. Thus scorching is avoided.

THE SUNDERED SIOUX.

An Indian Legend of the Dakota Nation's Dispersal—The Thunder Stealer.

Wandering Steps of Brule, Ogallala, Santee and Yankton—Why the White Man Comes in Hate.

The Choteau correspondent New York Herald writes to that paper of the 18th: The recent stirring events among the Sioux have brought vividly to my mind a legend of the great Dakota which I once heard from the lips of a gray haired warrior. It was many years ago, just how many I would not like to say; suffice it to tell that I was then myself not so gray, and could vault upon the back of my horse as lightly as any dragon in the service, while now, alas! my old body needs hold him by the bit while I mount. The old warrior and the gallant steed are both dead long ago, and I—but no matter, what boots it good or ill of a poor old soldier so he tells you his story and tells it well. I was sitting one summer evening in front of my tent watching the sun go down and smoking an after dinner pipe when an old Indian, bent with age, passed slowly by. His aged step and weary air attracted my attention, and I called to him: "Old man, come here!" His trembling limbs soon bore him to my side, and, placing a chair for him, I bade him sit. He sat down, and he used the Great Spirit's name, and he told me of his life, and he seemed like frost upon the trees in winter time. I gave him a cup of water, a piece of meat, and after he had eaten filled his empty pipe with tobacco. For a long time he smoked in silence, until the fire went out; then, knocking the ash into the bowl, he laid the pipe on the ground and rose to go.

"Sit still, old man," I said, "you are very old, have seen much, and I wish to learn something of your history and the people with whom you have lived."

The old warrior seemed to feel sorrowful as he looked at the ground near his feet for a few moments, and then he told me of his life, and he seemed like frost upon the trees in winter time. I gave him a cup of water, a piece of meat, and after he had eaten filled his empty pipe with tobacco. For a long time he smoked in silence, until the fire went out; then, knocking the ash into the bowl, he laid the pipe on the ground and rose to go.

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and all intermediate points in
**Minnesota, Wisconsin & Northern Iowa,
New York,
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ITS ROAD-BED, SUPERSTRUCTURE AND EQUIPMENTS COMBINE ALL MODERN
IMPROVEMENTS, AND ARE PERFECT IN EVERY PARTICULAR.
The only line running its own elegant Sleeping and Parlor Cars under the direct
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great profit from the very start. No one can fail
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at the business over one hundred dollars in a single
week. Nothing like it ever known before. All who
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Beam—Solid Steel.
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Light, Strong, Durable—Teeth Adjustable—Easy to
Operate—Rakes Clean. Send for Descriptive List.

NICHOLAS VOSS NO COWARD.
A group of young men were standing one
morning last April on the banks of the Riv-
er Aar which flows by the quaint old Swiss
town of Bern. There was Johann Leid,
the baker's son, and Fritz Bund, the wood-
carver, and half a dozen others with their
sisters and sweethearts.
Bund, as usual, was loud-mouthed and
vocal. He talked with one eye on the
girls to see the effect.
"What do you say to a race, boys? There
is Johann Leid with his big muscles. I can
out-run or throw you in five minutes,
Leid."
Leid nodded, threw off his coat, and was
beaten, in both race and wrestle. He was
a big, sheepish-looking fellow, and grew
red with anger.
"If you want to look well in Jeannette's
eyes," he muttered, "it is Nicholas Voss
you should throw, not me. She thinks
more of his finger than of your whole brag-
gery body."
Bund was enraged. Everybody saw that
plainly. He looked at Jeannette, standing
with the other girls, like a modest little rose
among flaunting dahlias. Nicholas Voss
was playing with his dog on the other side
of the field. He was a quiet, under-sized
fellow, the son of the school-master.
"Throw Voss! I could do it with one
hand. No credit in that. The fellow has
no more strength than a girl, poring over
his books. I'll put him to a test that'll
chase him. Jeannette shall see the stuff
the baby is made of. Hey Voss!" he shout-
ed.
Nicholas came over smiling, but coloring
a little as he passed the girls. He was a
diffident, awkward lad, and felt his arms
and legs heavy and in the way, whenever a
woman looked at him.
"Come, girls!" cried Bund. The girls
drew near, shy, but curious.
"Here's a question of courage to be set-
tled. Leid wants me to try a throw with
Voss; but it wouldn't be fair, for I could
fling him with one finger, and blow him
over for that matter."
Voss changed color. He played nervous-
ly with the dog's collar. He knew that it
was true that he could not compete with
Bund in a trial of strength; but it was hard
to be told it,—before little Jeannette, too.
"But there's something Voss can do as
well as I!"
"What is it?" said Nicholas, eagerly.
"You can swim. Come jump into the
river yonder with me, and see which of us
can reach the other shore!"
The girls looked at the river. It was
swollen with the spring floods, and filled
with great lumps of ice which crunched and
tore each other as they went rushing by.
"Ah, that would be a brave deed!" they
said, looking admiringly at Bund. Jeannette
looked, and turned away with a shudder.
"Well done, Bund!" said the other lads.
"There's no cowardice in Bund, that's cer-
tain!"
Bund tore off his woolen jacket and
boots, straightening himself and clapping
his hands. He was not sorry that the girls
should see his broad chest and embroider-
ed braces.
"Come, little one, off with your coat!
You're a famous swimmer—and Jeannette
is looking," under his breath, with an angry
flash in his eye.
Nicholas looked at the lads waiting, and
at the excited, silly girls, and then at the icy
river. He did not trust himself to look at
Jeannette. In summer, he had often swam
the Aar at this very point. But his lungs
were weak. He could not bear the slightest
exposure; to plunge into this flood would be
certain illness, perhaps death. And for no
purpose but to gratify the pride of a vapor-
ing idle fellow.
"Come, come!" cried Bund. "Afraid,
eh?"
The lads and girls looked at Voss. Even
Jeannette's eyes were fixed curiously on
him.
"I am not going to swim," he said.
If he had bluffed it out in a strident, joe-
ular voice, he might have carried the day.
But he was painfully conscious that they all
thought him a coward. He was a sensitive
lad, and it cut him to the quick.
"Afraid! afraid!" laughed Bund, insolent-
ly. "Well, Voss, I wanted to do you a good
turn, and let the girls see that you had the
making of a man in you. But no matter,"
turning away contemptuously. "A pity he
could not wear goggles and a bonnet," he
said to Jeannette, loud enough for Voss to
hear.
Voss turned away, and went hastily down
the road. He was bitter and angry, and
would not go home to his old father in that
mood. He went to the bear-pits. Now,
everybody knows that bears are a sort of
sacred animal to the Bernese; and Nicholas,
like his neighbors, took a keen delight in
watching the great sluggish beasts in their
pits. But he had no pride in them now; in
fact, though he leaned over the barrier and
looked with the crowd, he did not see them
at all.
There were many strangers there that day,
principally English travelers and Ameri-
cans. Their children were climbing about
the edge of the pit, as no Bernese child
would dare to do.
"Take care, youngsters!" cried a work-
man. "They are fierce,—those monsters
down there. An English officer fell in last
spring; and, though he fought for his life,
that big fellow killed him."
"Ach! See his red eyes, the murderer!"
cried a woman.
All the people stretched their necks to
look where he lay blinking up at them; and
a stupid nurse-maid, with a child in her
arms, stood on tiptoe to lean further over.
There was a push, a scream.
"The child! Ach Gott! Its gone!"
The crowd surged and pressed against the
barrier. Voss was almost crushed upon its
edge. For a moment there was a silence
like death, as people looked with straining
eyes into the darkness below. Then they
saw the little white heap close to the wall of
the pit. Two of the small bears were
snuffing it curiously. The monster that had
killed the Englishman was slowly gather-
ing up his fore-legs, and dragging himself
toward it.
There was scarcely any sound in the
crowd. Men grew pale, and turned away
sick. A woman who had never seen the
child before fell into a dead faint on the
ground. But its mother stood quite still,
leaning over the pit, her hands held out to
it.
There came a wild cry from the crowd.
A boy had jumped into the pit. The bear
turned, glared at the intruder with sudden
fury, and then rushed upon him. He dealt
it a blow straight between the eyes; but it
fell like a feather on a stone wall.
"He leaps over him!"
"The others are coming on him!"
"Ach, what blows!"
"Well struck! Again, again!"
"But he can do nothing. He will be torn
to pieces!"
"Oh, the poor boy!"
"See, the bear has torn his flesh!"
"He has the child! He has the child! A
ladder! A ladder!"
But there was no ladder to be found, nor
weapons of any kind. The mass of people
leaned over, praying, shouting, sobbing
while the struggle went on below as silent
as the grave.
The boy, bleeding and pale, was pushed
to the wall, the child lifted high in his
arms. The savage bears surrounded him.
There was a trunk of a tree in the centre of
the pit; placed there for the bears to climb

upon. He measured it with his eye, gath-
ered his strength, and then with a mighty
bound he reached it and began to climb.
The bears followed to the foot of the trunk.
"A rope! a rope!"
The rope was brought, and flung toward
him.
He has it! He will tie it about his waist.
No, it is the child he ties. He will save it
first.
He fastened the child, and watched it
swing across in safety. When they threw
him the rope again, he did not catch it. He
was looking at the mother, when they put
her baby in her arms. When he had taken
the rope and tied it about him, a hundred
strong hands, English, French, Swiss, were
ready to help pull him in. As he swung
across the chasm, going half-way to the
bottom of the pit, the bear caught at him,
but its hold slipped, and the animal fell back
with a baffled growl.
There was a great shouting when the lad
stood on the grass in safety. Everybody
talked at once to his neighbor.
"God be thanked!"
"That is a brave fellow!"
"Who is he?"
"It is the school-master's boy."
"Where is he?"
But Nicholas had disappeared in the con-
fusion.
Nothing else was talked of the next day
in Bern. In the shops and kitchens, at
the balls, in the brilliantly lighted great
houses, even in the government council,
the history was told, and the lad was spoken
of with praise and kindness. At the the-
atre, somebody called for a cheer for him,
and the whole house rose with the *viva!*
Mothers held their babies closer to their
breasts that night, and with tears prayed to
God to bless him.
Meanwhile, Nicholas lay in his cot, tend-
er by his old mother and father. His legs
were sorely torn. But he was merry and
happy, as he always was at home.
In the afternoon, a messenger from the
council knocked at the door and left an of-
ficial document. It was a deed conveying
to Nicholas Voss a house and pasture land
in the vicinity of the town.
He put it into his father's wrinkled hands.
"Now, father, you are sure of a home for
you and mother," he said.
He fell asleep soon after that. When he
awoke, the sun was setting, and shone on
the bed, and the happy old people were
watching him.
A few days later his father put a little
case into his hands.
"Look at this, my son! Never did I think
a lad of mine would reach such high
honor!"
It was the gold medal of the Humane So-
ciety of Switzerland, awarded only to the
bravest.
"And here," said his mother, "is a bunch
of violets which little Jeannette left for
you."
Nicholas's eyes shone as he looked at the
medal. But the flowers he held close to
his lips.—*Youth's Companion.*

Seven Points in Milk Setting.
From the New York Tribune a corre-
spondent—who says he has succeeded so
well in making butter that he is able to take
premiums at the county fairs—complains
that the Tribune has never told him what
cream is best. He uses the common
pans, and hesitates as to what change he
had better make for a dairy of ten to twelve
cows. Among the many excellent modes
for raising cream. I would not like to say
which is best, if indeed anyone is best un-
der all circumstances. It will suffice to
state a few general principles and let each
one decide for himself. 1. To make the
finest flavored and longest-keeping butter
the cream must undergo a ripening process
by exposure to the oxygen of the air while
it is sweet. This is best done while it is
rising. The ripening is very tardy when
the temperature is low. 2. After cream be-
comes sour, the more ripening the more it
depreciates. The sooner it is then skimmed
and churned the better, but it should not be
churned while too new. The best time for
skimming and churning is just before acid-
ity becomes apparent. 3. Cream makes
better butter to rise in cold air than to rise
in cold water, but it will rise sooner in cold
water, and the milk will keep sweet longer.
4. The deeper milk is set the less airing the
cream gets while rising. 5. The depth of
setting should vary with the temperature;
the lower it is the deeper milk may be set
the higher, the shallower it should be.
Milk should never be set shallow in a low
temperature nor deep in a high one. Set-
ting deep in cold water economizes time,
labor and space. 6. While milk is stand-
ing for cream to rise, the purity of the
cream, and consequently the fine flavor and
keeping of the butter, will be injured if the
surface of the cream is exposed freely to
air much warmer than the cream. 7. When
cream is colder than the surrounding air it
takes up moisture and impurities from the
air. When the air is colder than the cream
it takes up moisture and whatever escapes
from the cream. In the former case the
cream purifies the surrounding air; in the
latter, the air helps to purify the cream.
The selection of a creamer should hinge
on what is most desired—highest quality,
or greatest convenience and economy in
time, space, and labor.—Professor L. B.
Arnold.

Fertility of the Indian Country.
Col. Dan L. Payne, the president of the
Oklahoma colony, and somewhat famous as
the leader of the raids into the Indian Ter-
ritory, in a recent interview says: The en-
tire territory is well watered, has an abun-
dant of good timber, the surface is diversified,
and in the valleys which are extensive
the soil is the best I ever saw, and will pro-
duce any crop that can be grown in the best
soil of Kansas, and many parts will grow
the finest cotton ever produced. I have
seen cotton growing higher than my head,
and of a fine grade. The entire country is
filled with streams affording the best of
water-power. These are some of the in-
ducements which would draw the emigra-
tion from the railroad lands, and for a
few years would almost stop their revenues
from that source. And should this land be thrown
open, it would all be pre-empted and occu-
pied by settlers before any railroad could
secure a land grant, and the settlers would
have to be protected in their previously ac-
quired rights. The Atlantic and Pacific ex-
pects to secure alternate sections on a strip
eighty miles wide across a great part of this
land, and should it be occupied before they
can get their road built their grant would
be almost worthless.

A Georgia Editor's Tribute to His Wife.
From the Cartersville (Ga.) Express.
There is a little brown-eyed, enthusias-
tic, high spirited lady, who, after she had
cooked breakfast, cleared the things away,
set the house to rights, attended the call of
the bread wagon, and milked the cow, dons
her hat and cloak, comes into this office,
yanks us out of the editorial easy (chair),
pounces on the exchange, amputates every
word of interest, sticks them on the copy
hook, grabs up a Faber, travels it over a
quire of editor's manuscript paper, removes
her snowy white apron, shows up her
sleeves, grabs a stick, and rakes out at it
every error. That's our wife, and the lady
referred to in the above was Miss Ella
Green, formerly of Macon.
When a Philadelphia youth wants to
give his best girl a particularly affectionate
kiss, he shuts his eyes and imagines that
she is Mary Anderson.

HOUSE AND FARM.
Brief Notes on Various Subjects.
Dr. C. A. Greene, Lancaster, Penn., took
the sensible ground, in a recent address,
that a tight check-rein is cruel, blunders a
relic of barbarism, and the crupper unde-
sirable with the majority of horses.
The Illinois State Board of Agriculture
sets up a somewhat unusual standard for
officeholding. It had recommended that
Mr. Emory Cobb be appointed Commis-
sioner of Agriculture under Gen. Garfield,
on the ground that he is a famous raiser of
crops and breeder of cattle.
A bone spavin that has been permitted
to fully develop itself without being check-
ed is somewhat difficult to cure. But if the
animal is valuable it is worth trying. Give
the mare rest, and put on a high-heeled
shoe. Foment the joint at first, then apply
counter irritants. Blisters of almost
any kind will usually prove beneficial on
young animals, but on old horses with con-
stitutional bone diseases all remedies will
sometimes fail. Do not keep on the blis-
ters so long as to cause a deep sore, but long
enough to produce a free exudation of
matter from the parts; then remove, wash
and cleanse the flesh, protect from the air,
then, after a few days, repeat the applica-
tion, if necessary.
The barb-wire business, so the manu-
facturers say, increased from eight tons in
1875 to 40,000 tons in 1890, and a ton makes
two miles of three-strand fence.
Ex Governor B. F. Gue, of Iowa, has
good words—and we believe them entirely
deserved—for the state Agricultural college,
at Ames, where a thorough practical educa-
tion is within the reach of moderate means.
"Many students can obtain board as low as
\$2 per week."
There is a story current of an Ohio far-
mer who, having a fancy for sheep im-
provement, called on President Garfield a
year or two ago to see his hydraulic ram,
and remarked that he "didn't know nothin'
about that breed, but thought as how mebbe
as the General was a Congressman, he
might a got hold of sumthin' a little high-
tounder than the merino."

Fancy Work.
Fancy work of all kinds has become a
perfect art. Ladies take the greatest inter-
est in every new design brought out in this
line, and it is only just to say that the work
they accomplish is the most perfect of its
kind. Among the novelties in fancy arti-
cles is an embroidery in Louis XVI. style
of ribbon on a velvet or satin ground. The
design of this was taken from the flounce
of a white satin dress belonging to Marie
Antoinette. It is rather difficult to describe
the way this fine embroidery is done. The
designs are tiny Arabian jasmynes, leaves,
daisies, vermin and myosotis. The narrow
ribbon is taken through the eye of the
needle, like worsted, the relief of the rib-
bon producing a beautiful effect among the
various colors of the embroidery. The
flowers have almost the effect of natural
flowers, famed by some process to the
velvet or satin. This new way of working
flowers is completely out of use. That
which is most favored in artistic work where
the combination of tissues and colors exacts
the very best taste. The most beautiful
work is done in all colored silk on satin and
plush.

What Silk Manufacturers are doing.
The New Jersey silk manufacturers are
at work on plain fabrics, in the belief that
the demand will be largely for that class of
goods when once Dame Fashion's dictum
is known. In ribbons, gros grain and satin
reversibles are the staple and are consid-
ered safe, to say the least. There has not
up to this date any really new style or color
been reported as likely to have a "run"
the coming season. Old gold, various shades
of cardinal and brown garnet are re-
garded as leading and safe colors, and it is
these that many of the new goods are being
made when black and white are departed
from.

Haas's Hog Cholera Remedy.
This nostrum, which has recently been
extensively advertised in Western agricul-
tural journals as a sure cure for hog chol-
era, turns out to be of little or no value as a
medicine; in fact, it is little else than soap,
lime, and magnesia. The chemist of the
department of agriculture at Washington
has made an analysis of the remedy, and
reports that it is composed of about ten in-
gredients, but principally of magnesium
oxide, carbonic acid, sulphuric acid, and
organic matter present in common soap.
Western farmers, or at least a large number
of them who have tested this quick remedy,
report that it is not worth as much as a me-
dicine for hogs as ordinary soap, which by
the way, has been used with good results in
some instances for hog cholera.
Preservation of Harness.
From the Harness Journal.
The first point to be observed is to keep
the leather soft and pliable. This can be
done only by keeping it well charged with
oil and grease; water is a destroyer of these,
but mud and saline moisture from the animal
are even more destructive. Mud, in drying,
absorbs the grease and opens the pores of
the leather, making a ready prey to water,
while the salty character of the perspiration
from the animal injures the leather, stitch-
ings, and mountings. It therefore follows
that to preserve a harness the straps should
be washed and oiled whenever it has been
moistened by sweat or soiled by mud. To
do this effectually, the straps should be un-
buckled and detached; then washed with a
little water and brown soap; then coated
with a mixture of neatfoot oil, and be al-
lowed to remain undisturbed until the water
is dried out; then thoroughly rub with a
woolen rag; the rubbing is important, as it,
in addition to removing the surplus oil and
grease, tends to close the pores and gives a
finish to the leather. In hanging harness
care should be taken to allow all straps to
hang their full length; bridles, pads, girth
saddles, and collars should be hung upon
forms of the shape of each. Light is es-
sential to the care of leather, and when the
harness closet is dark the door should be
left open at least half of the time during
the day. All closets should be well venti-
lated, and when possible they should be
well lighted. To clean plated mountings
use a camoais with a little trip oil or rotten
stone, but they should be scoured as little
as possible. Rubber covered goods are
cleaned in the same way. Leather cover-
ed needs to be well brushed and rubbed
with a woollen rag. If a harness is thor-
oughly cleaned twice a year, and when
undisposed of as we have recommended,
the leather will retain its softness and
strength for many years.

A New Haven man picked up over \$500
on the street the other day, which was found
to belong to a servant girl, who had carried
it around sewed to her underskirt, consid-
ering that a safer place than a bank. She
has changed her opinion since, however,
and put it in a bank.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

METHODIST CHURCH—Services every Sunday in the new church on 5th street, at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school immediately after morning service. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at the parsonage at 7:30 p. m. J. M. BOLL, Pastor.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Sunday service at 11 a. m. and 7:00 p. m., St. Paul time. All are invited; seats free. Sunday school immediately after morning service. Weekly prayer and teachers' meeting Wednesday evening at 8:15 o'clock. W. C. STEVENS, Pastor.

CATHOLIC CHURCH—First mass, 7:30 a. m.; high mass with sermon, 10:30 a. m.; Sunday school 2 p. m.; vespers, exhortation and benediction, 7:30 p. m. Main street, west end.

CHURCH OF THE BRAD OF LIPS (Episcopal)—Rev. J. G. Miller, Rector. Services until further notice every Sunday evening at 7 o'clock. The morning service is omitted for the present.

THE METROPOLIS.

It is pleasing to the eye to see bare ground again.

Three car loads of emigrants and their baggage arrived Tuesday.

Mr. Eppinger has purchased the Smith trotter and now can "get away" from anything in the city for money, chalk or marble.

Hallett & Co., formerly of this city, have located in Duluth. They don't want any more Leadville or other mining counties in their.

Rev. Mr. Stevens will be out of town next Sunday, but services will be held as usual, 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., conducted by Rev. Mr. Miller.

Judge Van Etten is making preparations to sow his wheat, and if present weather continues will probably begin in six or eight days.

Rev. Mr. Miller, Episcopal, will preach at the Presbyterian church Sunday morning and evening, taking the place of Mr. Stevens, who will be absent.

Additions to both the Western House and Custer Hotel will be necessary this season to accommodate the rush of trade which they are bound to enjoy.

The spirit of improvement has begun. Dr. Potter is building a large addition to his residence on Main street, and several residences are in course of erection.

Dan Scott, of the Deadwood Times, celebrated his fortieth birthday a short time since, and now the Journal says he's young-looking considering he is a newspaper man.

Mr. F. Jay Haynes, the official photographer of the North Pacific, now in the city, has been solicited to start an art gallery in Bismarck. Mr. Haynes has the matter under consideration.

Dr. Bentley has just received a supply of fresh Bovine Virus from the president of the Wisconsin State Health Association. This virus is propagated by him from young and healthy cows for vaccination purposes, and is warranted pure.

L. N. Griffin will erect a three story brick building on Main street this year, which for solidity and beauty of architecture will have no superior on the line of the road. Mr. Griffin believes in building large and substantial structures or none at all.

The Bismarck Tribune says: "Mr. Lyman P. White, agent for the Lake Superior and Puget Sound company, has recently been appointed right-of-way agent for the Northern Pacific railway company. The wide experience of Mr. White renders this a very justifiable appointment."

John Davidson and his good lady celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage at their residence, the McLean mansion, this evening. Judging from the number of acceptances received the party will be largely attended, and from the present outlook there will be several costly and handsome presents in the list.

W. H. Thurston received a car load of farm machinery, yesterday, from Emerson & Talcott, Rockford, Ill. Mr. Thurston has gone into the farm machinery business to quite an extensive extent. He will keep everything in the line of farming implements that is wanted in this country and sell them at reasonable figures.

The street commissioner, Major Woods, has been doing his level best to open the sewers so as to carry off the water from the low ground in the vicinity of Thos. Riley's residence. The mayor, also, is doing all that can be done to accomplish that end. They realize the discomfort and damage likely to result if every precaution that can be taken is not taken.

The center of attraction, or, rather, the hub at the Opera House, during the past week, has been Miss Ellen Banks. Three weeks ago Miss Banks formed a large circle of friends in Bismarck and to day she has attained a degree of popularity indeed flattering. As "The Irish Politician" and the "Sham-eyed Heavens Chinese" she has no equal. Fat, hale and hearty, and always good natured.

The tenth of March may be one of the bad days of the year according to the weather prophets, but all signs fail in this country. The day was just lovely and little brooks or little lakes were formed in a thousand different places by the melting snow. During the day doors were thrown open and at night the extra covering was kicked off. The following day, however, was stormy east.

Erasmus Holland, of St. Charles, Minn., writes that his wife had almost persuaded him to go east instead of to Bismarck this summer, but seeing the notice in The Tribune that he was coming, he has now made up his mind to come at all hazards. He has read the reports of snow thickness in South Dakota and experienced them in Minnesota, and has finally made up his mind that Bismarck's winter record has been better than that of any other section in the northwest.

Tuesday there was a cold south wind blowing at Fargo, while Bismarck has been favored for ten days past with a mild mannered chemoon from the northwest which has caused the snow to nearly disappear and the Missouri to break. Eastern people who are ignorant of the geography of this country should understand that the country traversed by these chemoon waves is of great extent. It takes in the whole upper Missouri river slope and a large portion of Montana and the Yellowstone valley.

SHOES, SHOES,

AT

DAN

Eisenberg's.

DRESS GOODS, DRESS GOODS.

TRIMMINGS TRIMMINGS.

SILKS, SILKS.

CARPETS, CARPETS.

I am closing out my Carpets at

COST.

Dan Eisenberg.

1881 Friday, March 4th, 1881

W. B. WATSON, No. 80 Main St., Bismarck, D. T.

To Close out balance of Winter Goods and make room for my spring stock now arriving I

WILL OFFER FOR THE BALANCE OF THIS MONTH ONLY

The best value in Dry Goods ever known in Bismarck. My stock is larger, fuller and more complete than that of any other house in this market, and I propose to make prices in all departments that will rapidly reduce the stock. In my

Domestic Department.

I am offering some REAL BARGAINS that will only continue for a few weeks, as prices of Domestic Goods are much higher in the eastern markets than they were a few weeks ago. Now is the time to buy. In my

Dress Goods Department

I have made sweeping reductions in prices in order to close out many lines of goods that I do not wish to carry over to next season. Call and examine. It will pay you to do so.

BLACK CASHMERES

IN EXTRA GOOD VALUE.

I call particular attention to my numbers at 50c, 60c, 75c, 85c, and \$1.00, all of which will be found to be of superior value for the money.

CLOAKS AND DOLMANS AT LESS THAN COST TO CLOSE.

Some Extra Good Hosiery Department, Both in Ladies' and Children's Goods

I will also call special attention to my prices in Ladies', Misses and Children's

FINE SHOES

For the next Thirty Days.

CARPETS!

A large assortment will be closed out at Cost.

W. B. WATSON, No. 80 Main Street, Opposite Sheridan House.

GROCERS.

W. H. THURSTON & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Grocers,

(78 MAIN STREET, BISMARCK)

Steamboat and Freighters Supplies a Specialty.

WHOLESALE GROCERS

J. W. RAYMOND & CO.,

WHOLESALE

GROCERS,

BISMARCK, D. T.

FURNISHING GOODS, ETC

JOHN LUDEWIG,

DEALER IN

Clothing, Boots and Shoes,

FURNISHING GOODS,

Groceries Provisions, Tobaccos, Cigars & Smokers' Goods.

GOODS SOLD AT BOTTOM PRICES.

Main Street, Bismarck, D. T.

New Stock, New Store and Low Prices. Call and examine and see for yourselves.

HARDWARE

D. I. BAILEY & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

General Hardware—

Farm Machinery, Stoves, Etc., Etc.

Manufacturers of

Tinware & Housefurnishing Goods.

84, MAIN ST., BISMARCK, D. T.

HEADQUARTERS

Farm Machinery

ST PAUL

HARVESTER

AND

CORD BINDER.

ST. PAUL SULKY PLOWS

ST. PAUL

Breaking Plows.

THE CELEBRATED

Skinner Gang Plows,

Skinner Sulky Plows,

Skinner Breaking Plows.

SPRING TOOTH

HARROWS

STANDARD

MOWERS AND SEEDERS.

Pride of the West

THRESHING MACHINES,

MATHEWS'

Garden Seed Drill.

W. H. Thurston & Co., Bismarck, Dakota.

FOR BARGAINS IN GLASSWARE, CROCKERY, CHINA AND JAPAN GOODS, GO TO WHALEN'S, OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.